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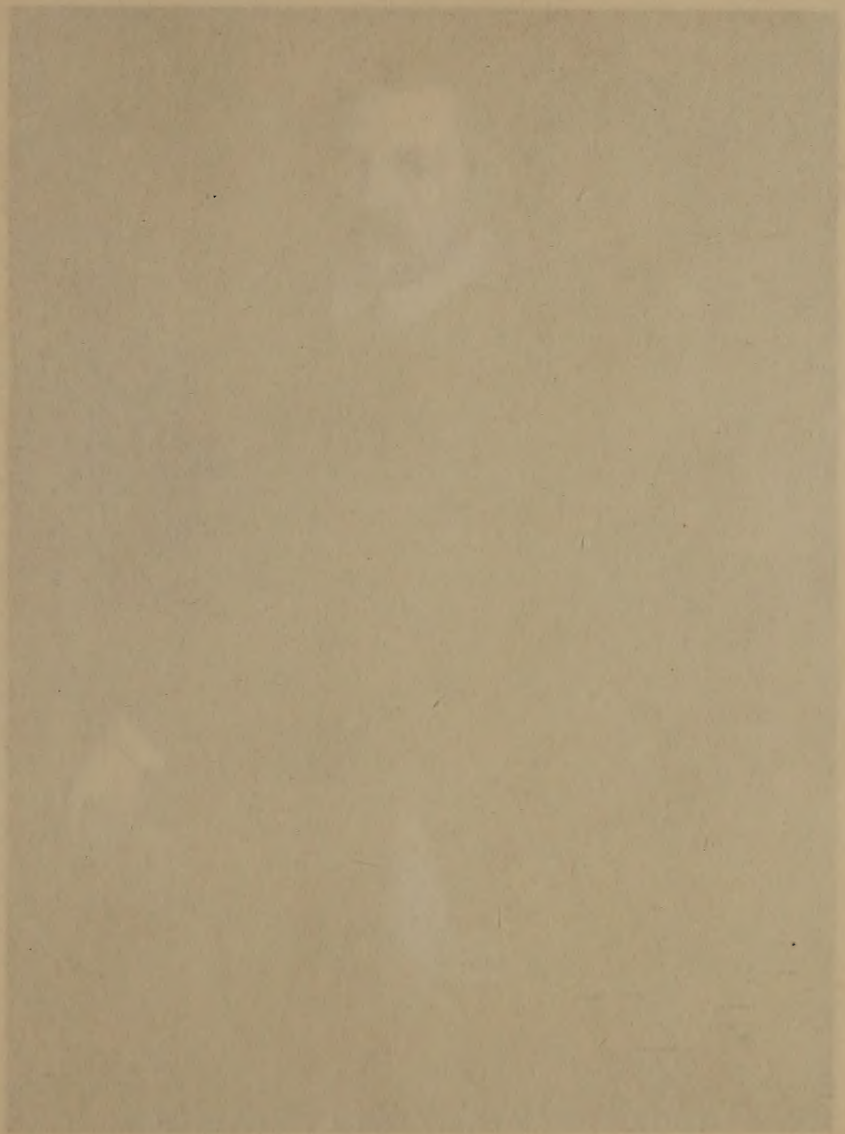

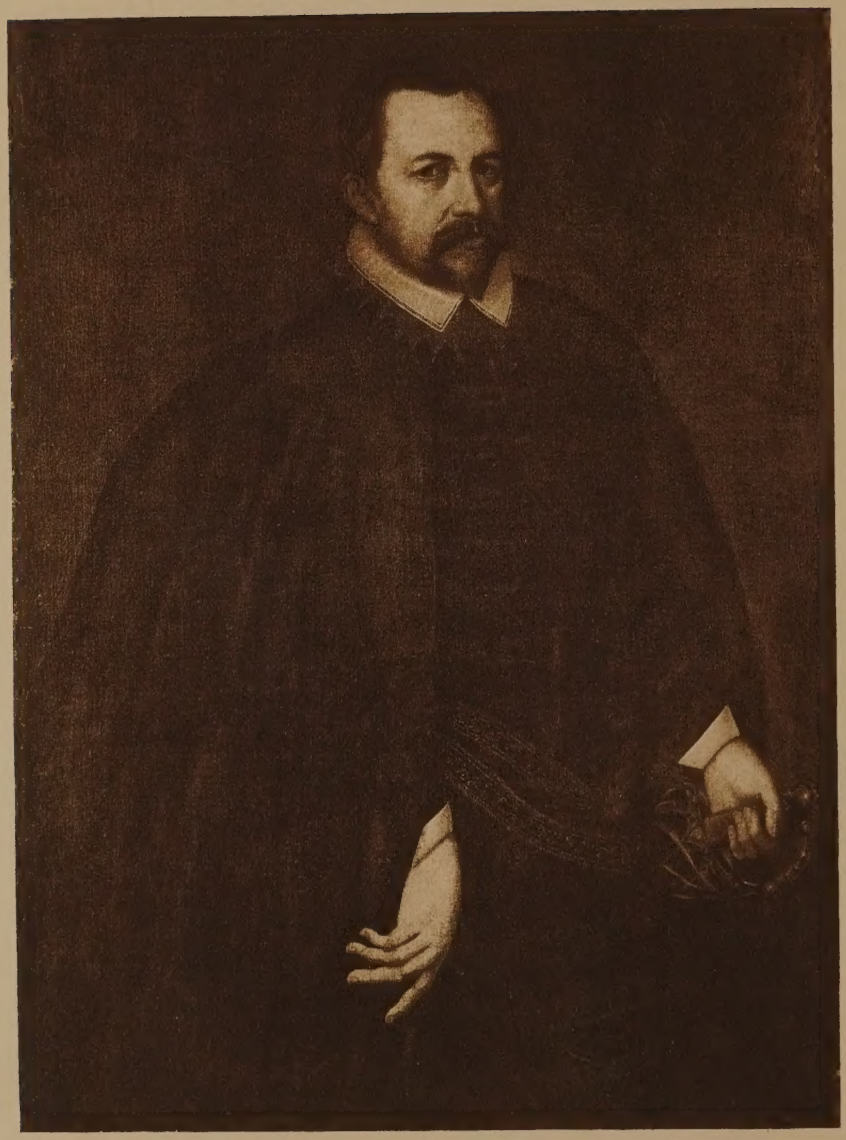

SIR THOMAS BODLEY

—FROM THE OIL-PAINTING IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

PIETAS OXONIENSIS

IN MEMORY OF

SIR THOMAS BODLEY, KNT.

AND THE FOUNDATION OF

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

OCTOBER

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[1] The original was executed about 1646, the accounts for that financial year including the payment to the engraver. Wise speaks of a silver medal being in the Library, but the only one which it now possesses is seemingly of lead, brazed over. The British Museum has one of lead, unbrazed, and the representations on the cover are from a cast of the latter, kindly forwarded by the Director of the Museum.

TRADITIONAL PORTRAIT OF BODLEY IN 1598

—FROM A MINIATURE PRESENTED TO THE BODLEIAN IN 1897
BY THE REV. CANON H. N. ELLACOMBE

SIR THOMAS BODLEY

The Restorer of the Old Library of the University, but Founder, as he is rightly styled in the *Acta Convocationis* of 24 July 1617, of its Public Library [1], has made the name of a plain family of country-gentlemen of Devonshire familiar, by the lustre of one member alone, to the whole of the world of learning. The family of Bodley [2], or Bodleigh, was long seated at Dunscombe, a small hamlet of the tithing of Rudge in the parish of Crediton; but John Bodley, the father of Thomas, belonged to a younger branch of the family, and was settled at Exeter. There, as Thomas himself tells us in his autobiographical sketch dated 11 Dec. 1609, he was born on 2 March $154\frac{4}{5}$. His pedigree, so far as it can be traced, is appended to this memoir. John Bodley, being a zealous Protestant, was 'so cruelly threatened and so narrowly observed' after the accession of Queen Mary by those who were opposed to him, that he fled for safety to Germany, with his wife and family, in 1555 or 1556, first staying at Wesel in the duchy of Cleves, and removing thence to Frankfort. Finally, in May 1557, he migrated to Switzerland, settling at Geneva. Here he was elected a 'senior', or elder, of the English congregation 16 Dec. 1557, and was re-elected 16 Dec. 1558 [3]. In the *Discourse of the troubles begun at Frankfort* (p. clxxxv) he is described as being 'no small staie' to the English Church at Geneva as well as to others, and on 15 Dec. 1558 he appears as one of the signatories of a letter (pp. clxxxvii–viii) from the congregation at

[1] 'Publicæ Bibliothecæ Fundator'.

[2] Apparently derived from the Bodeleia of Domesday-book, now Budleigh in S. Devon. There is also a four-house hamlet of Bodley in N. Devon, by Parracombe.

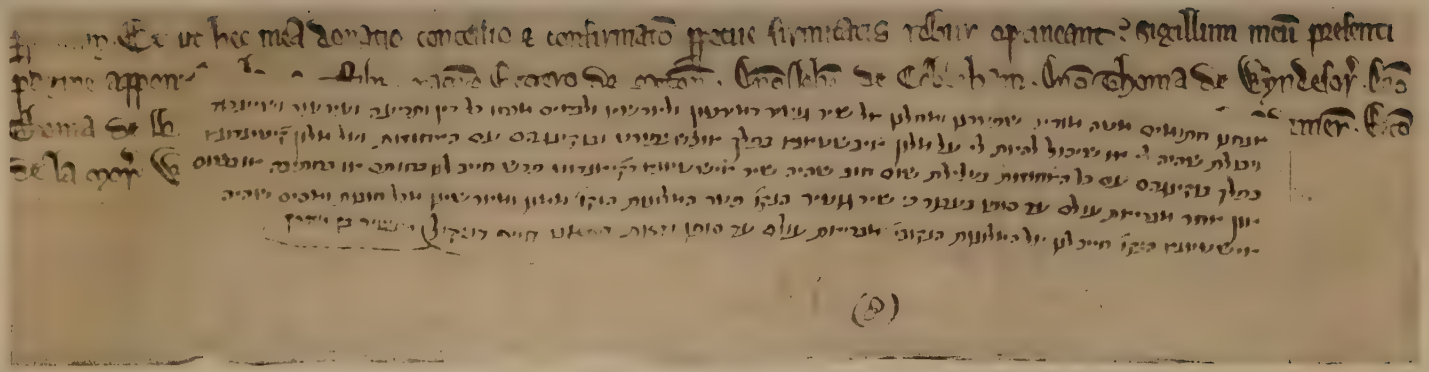
[3] J. S. Burn, *Livre des Anglois à Genève*, Lond. 1831, p. 13.

Geneva to that at Frankfort. Thomas, the eldest son, when twelve years of age, was here put out to board with a physician formerly of Lyon, Philibert Sarrasin. Here he read Homer with Robert Constantin, the author of the well-known Greek Lexicon, and had been already so well instructed through his father's 'cost and care' as to be qualified to become (in the then newly-founded College) an auditor of the lectures of Ant. Chevallier in Hebrew (in which language he acquired special proficiency [1]), of Phil. Beroaldus in Greek, and of Calvin and Beza in divinity. But on the accession of Queen Elizabeth John Bodley returned to England with his wife and family, and took up his abode in London, in the parish of St. Bartholomew-the-Less. To him and his assigns licence was granted under the Great Seal by Queen Elizabeth, dated 8 Jan. *an.* 3 [$1560\frac{0}{1}$], to imprint, or cause to be imprinted, the Genevan version of the Bible, with the dedication to herself, as it was completed in the year 1560, with the sole right for such printing within her dominions for the term of seven years, but with the proviso that it should be 'ordered in the edicion thereof' [2] by the advice of the bishops of Canterbury and London. The date of his death has not been ascertained.

On his return to England John at once sent his son Thomas to Oxford, where he was entered at Magdalen College as an independent member in 1559. The College was no doubt chosen from the fact that Laurence Humphrey, who there became the tutor of Thomas and who in 1561 was elected its President, had been associated with John Bodley and his Genevan friends in their exile, and had, like them, only returned to England on the death of Queen Mary. At Magdalen, in an atmosphere of religious teaching congenial to his earlier training, the young student remained until he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts 26 July 1563. No mention of his name has been found in the College records, but his aptitude for, and love of, learning must have found full development under a President the

[1] To his special knowledge of Hebrew witness is borne not only by J. Drusius and others, but also by an interesting anecdote related by John Hales in his funeral oration printed in Bates's *Vitae selectorum virorum*, 1681, p. 426. There existed in the archives of Merton College a Hebrew bond, written in the Rabbinic forms of letters ('literæ illæ vacillantes et perversæ Rabbinorum'), and so injured by time that only uncertain 'apices . . . & ἐξιτηλὰ literarum capita' remained. This had long lain neglected as a fragment which none could read, but Bodley deciphered it clearly. The College possesses two Hebrew documents deciphered by Bodley, but both are perfect and easily legible: one of them is photographed on the next page.

[2] Probably this proviso hindered the use of the licence; for only one edition appears to have been printed (and that at Geneva, in folio) under this grant, in which the general title is dated 1562 and that of the New Testament 1561, while the dedication is dated 10 April 1561. But there is no mention made of the privilege or of John Bodley. Collier (*Eccl. Hist.* vi. 414, edit. 1852) says that a further licence was refused to John Bodley in 1564.



Nos infra sigillati cõstituim, quod remisim & relaxauim Dnõ Gualtero de Merto & hæredibus
suis, & remisim. de corpe nõ oẽm lite, & quõne, & cõtõne, & seruitute, & potestate quã fuit mihi,
vel quã potuit re mihi sup manerio Thestaune in comitatu Oxõforde, & Burkingham, cũ possessionib.
& sup manerio Chetindone in comitatu Burkinghã cũ ôib. possessionib. ratione vllig debiti quod fuit
Dnõ Stephan de Chendut eques obligat nob. sigillo, vel taliam, vel aliq̃ alio modo a creatione
mũdi ad finẽ ei: propterea quod Dns Gualterus supdictus relaxauit pdicta maneria,
à nob. & ab hæred. suis, ab ôib. debitis, & pensionib. quib. Stephan supdictus obligat erat
nobis super manerio pdictis à creatione mũdi ad finẽ ei. Et hoc sigillauim Hagi-
mus Demikal Mendic filius Aharon [Habes quatuor vocũ duplicẽ versionẽ, quã hucusque adscripsi ex eiusdem
alio pdã scripto Hebraico, iã olim exposito, in quo pfectea mõdum quã hæc versa & descripta sũt. Ceteras in sigillis Cuxham. Judæi

HEBREW DEED WITH BODLEY'S TRANSLATION

—FROM THE ORIGINAL AT MERTON COLLEGE

extent of whose reading was admittedly vast and his knowledge profound. After taking his degree he was elected a probationer-fellow of Merton College, and in 1564 was admitted as actual fellow. In the next year he began to lecture in Greek publicly, without payment, in the College hall, a service which was so approved that an annual stipend of four marks was shortly after assigned by the College as a permanent endowment for such a lectureship.

After taking the degree of M.A. 5 July 1566, he lectured in the University Schools in Natural Philosophy; and in 1569 was elected one of the Proctors, without (as he himself notes) any of that contention which was of frequent occurrence before the Laudian Statutes had reformed the mode of election. For some time, he also tells us, he acted as Deputy Public Orator[1] for Arthur Atey, a co-fellow of Merton. But he was soon taken with a desire to see more of the world, and to increase his acquaintance with modern languages, in order to fit himself for State service, to which he desired wholly to devote himself. So, obtaining from the College and the Crown licence to travel, he left England in 1576, and spent four years in Italy, France, and Germany, becoming especially proficient (as we learn from Thomas James, Bodley's first Librarian) in Italian, French, and Spanish. An extension of licence for travelling on the Continent was granted to him by the Crown about Sept. 1578[2]. After his return he was made, in 1583, an esquire of the body or gentleman-usher to Queen Elizabeth. Having thereby become known at Court, his public employment in diplomatic service abroad appears to have commenced in 1585, after an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament in 1584 as member for Hythe. His mission in the former year was to the King of Denmark, the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse, and other German princes, to induce them to assist Henry of Navarre. This was followed by an errand of special secrecy to Henry III of France during his conflict with the Duke of Guise.

Bodley's marriage to Mrs. Anne Ball, a rich widow, and daughter of a Mr. Carew[3], a merchant of Bristol, appears (from the inscription on her monument in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London, where she was buried 12 June 1611) to have taken place in 1587; for her safe conduct, presumably to join him abroad, a ship was desired by Secretary Windebank in May 1589.

In 1588 he was dispatched to the Hague to be the English Resident in the United Provinces, with an allowance of £2 2*s.* *per diem* (*Calendar of Cecil MSS. at*

[1] MS. Bodl. 699* contains holograph drafts by him of letters in the name of the University.

[2] *Calendar of Domestic State Papers*, 1547–80, p. 600.

[3] Or Carey, but the latter is merely the correct pronunciation of the former—which is the Welsh place-name *Caereu*.

Hatfield, iv. 293), occupying, in accordance with treaty, a chief place at the meetings of the Council of State, and having a vote on all proposed measures. The position was one of great delicacy and difficulty, but he filled it for nearly five years with such discretion and wise conciliation as to win, he tells us, gratitude from the country, and from 'her Majesty many comfortable letters of her gracious acceptance', although sometimes expressing dissatisfaction. So great was the confidence generally reposed in him that formal instructions were seldom sent, and matters were practically left to his own judgement.

After twice being permitted to return home at his earnest desire, for short intervals, in May 1593 and in May 1595 upon the death of his brother Miles[1], he was twice again sent back to the Hague on special and secret errands, but at length obtained his final revocation in July 1596. His wish to be recalled was largely caused by the mutual ill-will and jealousy of Burleigh and the Earl of Essex, who both professed to be his friends, as well as partly by illness, from which he suffered much in 1595.

In May 1597 he bought the residue (for 33 years) of a lease of the Crown Manors of Middleton (Milton) and Marden, Kent, from Ursula Randolph and her son Thomas, paying an annual rent of £120 6*s.* 8*d.*[2]

From this time the life of Thomas Bodley is bound up with his great foundation. For although pressed in May and October 1598, and again in 1601, to accompany embassies to France, and in 1602 to return to the Low Countries in his former capacity; and although suggested also by Essex for the office of Secretary of State, and spoken of for it in 1601[3], and again urged by Cecil the Lord Treasurer in Jan. 160$\frac{1}{2}$ to accept that place, he steadfastly held to his retirement from political life, and to the devotion of his remaining years to the establishment of his Library.

That Library was to be established in the empty room of one that had in its own time been famous, and was associated with famous names. Before any actual building had in earlier days been assigned for the purpose, benefactors had made some provision for needy scholars, to whom the purchase of books lay beyond their means, by gifts of MSS., which were preserved in chests within the precincts of St. Mary's Church, and were to be lent out, under sufficient pledges for safe return.

[1] In Murdin's *State Papers*, p. 676 (see also p. 688), a letter of Bodley's relating to his brother's death is wrongly dated 11 July 1594 instead of 1595. The error is consequently reproduced in the life in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

[2] *Cal. Dom. State Pap.* 1596–7, p. 411. A petition from Bodley relative to this lease is conjecturally but wrongly dated 1590 in the *Calendar of the Cecil MSS. at Hatfield*, iv. p. 82.

[3] *Cal. Dom. State Pap.* 1601–3, p. 45.

TOMB OF BISHOP THOMAS COBHAM IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY T. BENNETT & SONS

The earliest name of such a donor which has been handed down is that of Rogerus de Insula, Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln (in which Oxford then lay) in 1217–20, and afterwards, till his death in 1235, Dean of York: he gave several copies of the Bible. About a hundred years later Thomas Cobham[1], Bishop of Worcester, began (some seven years before his death, which occurred in 1327) to make preparation for building a room (now existing on the N. of the chancel of St. Mary's Church) over a chapel then used as the meeting-place of the Congregation of the University; and, upon his decease, he left money and books towards the carrying out of his purpose. Dispute, however, between the University and Oriel College as to the right of ownership first delayed procedure until 1367 (when the room appears to have been completed and some ordinances were made for the regulation of the intended Library[2]), and then again interposed delay for forty years longer. At last, however, the contending parties came to an agreement on 17 March 1410, assigning the ownership to the University, which agreement was confirmed by letters patent from the King, dated 19 April. For this grant, and also for the grant to the University of the assize of bread and ale, from which a stipend of £5 was provided for the Librarian (who was also to act as Chaplain to the University), the King is still commemorated among the academic Benefactors[3]. In 1414 a copy of de Lyra's *Glossa super Bibliam* was given to the University, and was chained for public use in the chancel of St. Mary's Church[4].

Cobham's Library is at the present moment not in use for any University purpose. The exterior of it facing Radcliffe Square was altered in the 15th century (doubtless after the room had been vacated) so as entirely to disguise its construction, and to represent it and the old Congregation House below it as forming only a single storey. In Mr. T. G. Jackson's *Church of St. Mary the Virgin*, p. 101, will be found a long section of the old Library (and in J. Willis Clark's *Care of Books*, p. 150), showing its S. wall. Like Duke Humfrey's Library afterwards[5], it was built

[1] His tomb in Worcester Cathedral has lately been identified by the Hon. Mrs. F. A. O'Grady, in a paper read before the Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society—the tomb commonly shown as Cobham's not being his. For the communication of this fact, and for permission to reproduce the Bishop's real effigy, the authorities of the Cathedral are cordially thanked.

[2] See Anstey, *Munimenta Academica*, i. 227.

[3] The other donors to the Library ordered by Statute in 1412 to be commemorated were Henry [V] Prince of Wales, his three brothers Thomas, John, and Humfrey, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, Philip Repington, Bishop of Lincoln, Edmund Earl of March, and Master Richard Courtenay. See Anstey, *Munimenta Acad.* i. 261–8, for these names and for the entire statute relating to the Library.

[4] Anstey, *Munimenta Acad.* i. 270.

[5] See p. 10, note [1].

pointing E. and W., was entered from the W., had an E. window, and windows (originally 7) on its N. and S. sides, between which doubtless stood at right angles the desks to which the books were chained.

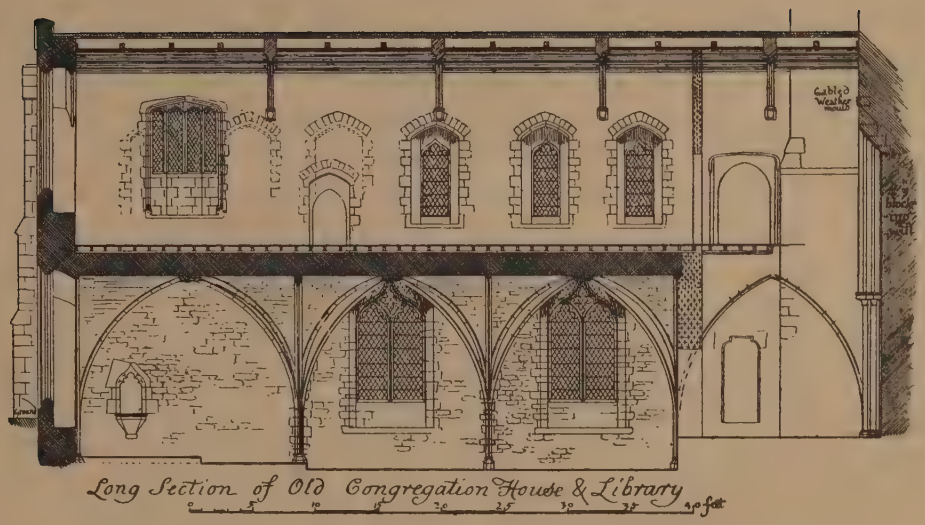
Only a few years, however, elapsed before the Library thus happily begun outgrew its narrow accommodation. For, when the University, upon commencing the erection of the noble Divinity School, sought the aid of HUMFREY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, as being the known encourager of learning, he not only contributed money liberally for that purpose, but began also in 1439 to forward books for the Library, in which year his first donation comprised 129 volumes, worth, as Convocation said in a letter of thanks addressed to the Parliament, a thousand pounds and more. And as continuous gifts followed, amounting before the Duke's death in 1447 to a total of about 600 volumes (besides some received subsequently), the need of a larger room became pressing. To the Duke therefore in 1444 Convocation turned again, and prayed for help to erect and furnish, over the Divinity School, a chamber which would be better fitted for the housing and the use of his precious gifts—help which would indeed make him that which he should solemnly be styled, Founder of the Library. It was but slowly after the great patron's death that the work went on, the books in the old library being meanwhile chained in 1454; and at length, after additional gifts had been received (especially from THOMAS KEMPE[1], Bishop of London), in 1488 DUKE HUMFREY'S LIBRARY was opened, and at once received a further considerable gift of books from Archdeacon Richard Lichfield.

In MS. Bodley 13 is a drawing of the Divinity School and of Duke Humfrey's Library, executed by John Bereblocke in 1566. Despite the bad draughtsmanship and erroneous architectural detail, it is valuable as giving an approximate representation of the W. end of the building, since completely altered by the erection of Convocation House and the Selden room above it.

In front of the W. entrance of the Divinity School stood a porch, on either

[1] Kempe gave not only books but 1000 marks to complete the School of which the Library formed the upper storey, and in 1487 the University, in a letter to him, calls it 'tuam novam librariam' (Anstey, *Epistolae Academicae*, ii. 533).

In 1478 the University bound itself to commemorate by annual masses, &c., not only Kempe himself after his death, but also his uncle, John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, deceased in 1454. And the two appear to be further commemorated by corbels in a window on the N. side of Duke Humfrey's Library, one of which is a good portrait of a mitred ecclesiastic, while the other represents an angel bearing a mitre in his hands. Several other window-corbels on the same side appear to be portraits of benefactors and benefactresses. Both these and the larger corbels which support the principal arches of the roof deserve careful study.



LONG SECTION OF COBHAM'S LIBRARY AND THE CONGREGATION HOUSE BELOW
—FROM T. G. JACKSON'S 'CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN'

side of which the drawing represents a thick buttress containing apertures for light which indicate a staircase. Each staircase was presumably entered from the inside of the porch [1], and each may have led to the Library. But in Bodley's time only one door to it seems to have been used, and Wood mentions only one staircase to it (see p. 14, note 5).

The chief fittings of the room probably had a strong likeness to the later fittings of Bodley's time: for the library of Magdalen College was of about the same date, and that served as a model for fitting up the library of Corpus Christi College in 1517—while to this last-named Bodley's Library bore a marked resemblance. The painted armorial ceiling put up by Bodley may have been suggested by the remnants of the earlier one which preceded it—for the stone vaulted ceiling of the Divinity School below is decorated with sculptured coats of arms. And, as the windows of the Divinity School were 'adorned with the pictures of some Saints and Fathers, as also with the Arms of Benefactors [2]', so likewise may have been those of the Library above it.

But only 62 years passed, and then the books so carefully and lovingly gathered together were destroyed or dispersed. In 1550 the Commissioners for reformation of the University appointed by Edward VI laid waste its contents in a strange spirit of ignorant and fanatical zeal. So complete was the destruction that in 1556 the very bookshelves and desks were sold as things for which there was no longer any use [3].

And that century drew to its close; and the place chosen of old for quietness that fitted it for study remained abnormally quiet for lack of anything to be studied. But then Thomas Bodley rescued the closing years from their shame. He had seen the havoc wrought in the library of Merton College, and now he would help the whole University to repair its larger loss, and to recall the former days. So on 23 Feb. $159\frac{7}{8}$ he wrote to the Vice-Chancellor a letter, published in Convocation on 2 March, in which he said that he had always been of a mind, if God of His

[1] Bodley orders that notice of special occasions when his Library is closed should be fixed 'on the doore, that is at the entrance of the schoole of Diuinitie'. In the Latin statutes this became 'The folding doors on the very threshold of the School of Theology' (*valuis in ipso Scholæ Theologicæ limine*). And in 1614 the Curators ordered that notice of the Visitation should be fixed to 'the leaves of the door *leading to* the School of Theology' (*valuis ostij ducentis ad Scholã Theologicam*).

[2] Ant. Wood, *Annals*, p. 779. On pp. 781–2 he gives a list of insignia contained in them.

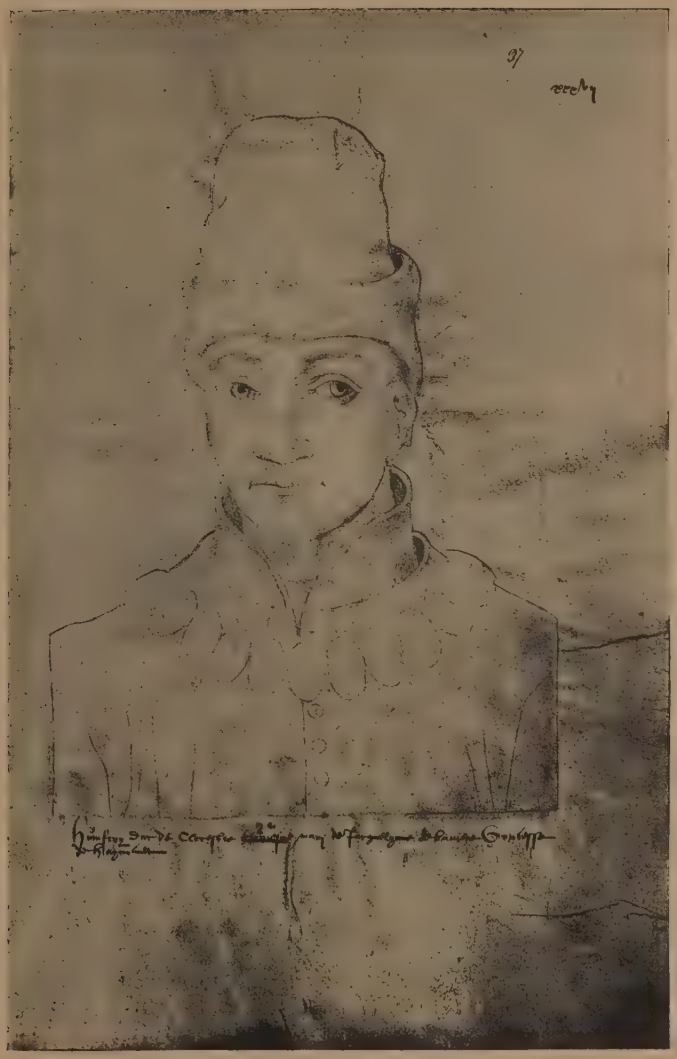
[3] Polydore Vergil has been charged with earlier pillaging, while writing his History of England. This was asserted by Dean Alexander Nowell, from whom Thomas James heard the story and communicated it to Brian Twyne.

goodness should make him able to do anything for the benefit of posterity, to show some token of the affection he had ever borne to the studies of good learning; and therefore, since there had been heretofore a public library in Oxford, which was apparent by the room itself remaining and by the Statute records, he would reduce it again to its former use, and make it fit and handsome, with seats, shelves, and desks, and all things needful, to stir up other men's benevolence to help to furnish it with books. He undertook also to provide a standing annual rent for its endowment, so that it might perhaps in time to come prove a notable treasure for the multitude of volumes, an excellent benefit for the use and ease of students, and a singular ornament to the University[1]. Of this his purpose he thus writes in the autobiographical narrative which he penned 11 Dec. 1609, from which our knowledge of his earlier life is mainly derived, and which ends with the declaration of his purpose in his foundation:—'I was to thinke y^t^ my dutie towards God, the expectation of the world, my naturall inclination, and very moralitie did require y^t^ I shoulde not wholly so hide those little habilities y^t^ I had, but y^t^ in some measuers, in one kinde or other, I coulde do the true part of a profitable member in the State; whereupon exammining exactlye for y^e^ rest of my life, what course I might take, and haveing sowght (as I thought) all y^e^ wayes to y^e^ wood, to select the most proper, I concluded at y^e^ last, to set up my Staffe at the Librarie dore in Oxō; being throwghly pswaded, y^t^ in my solitude, and surcease frō the Cōmonwealth affayers, I could not busie my selfe to better purpose, then by redusing that place (w^eh^ then in euery part laye ruined and wast) to the publique vse of Studients.' And for the accomplishing his purpose he says he found himself furnished with four kinds of necessary aids—some knowledge of the learned and modern tongues and of scholastical literature, ability in money, friends to further the design, and leisure to pursue it.

His letter was read in Convocation on 2 March 159$\frac{7}{8}$, and an answer of grateful acceptance returned, to which Bodley replied, in Latin, on the 18th. On the following day he wrote, in English, to the Vice-Chancellor, proposing the appointment of delegates to consider the fittest form for desks, &c., and proposing also to bring before Easter the sketch of a plan prepared in concert with Henry Savile[2]. Thenceforward the work proceeded without interruption. The

[1] This letter, as well as subsequent ones, is printed by Hearne, from the copy in the Convocation Register *Ma.*, f. 31[a], at the end of his *Chronica Joh. Glastoniensis*, p. 612.

[2] It is probably to this visit to Oxford that Hales refers in his funeral oration (Bates, p. 430), where he says that he well remembers to have heard, when he was a boy, the talk of those returning 'a consilio publico'—'venisse in consessum honoratissimum virum; orationem habuisse, qualem, Deus bone! quam magnificam! operam Academiæ cumulatissime promisisse, et immensos, quos undique infinitis



HUMFREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

—FROM A MS. AT ARRAS

painted roof, with the arms of the University and those of Bodley himself, was put up; the fittings were completed; large donations in books and money were gathered from many givers[1], particulars of which, as well as of those received in later years, exist in print in several well-known works; and on 8 Nov. 1602 the new 'public' Library[2] of the University was solemnly opened, with about 2,500 volumes, which now in the course of three centuries have risen to between half and three quarters of a million[3].

Meeting first in St. Mary's Church for consultation as to the order of the ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and Delegates appointed for the care of the Library, 'innumeri doctores' and others, went thence with Bodley himself, in full procession, and ascended the staircase to 'augustam et sublimem illam Bibliothecam,' where at the door they were met by the Librarian, Thomas James, and addressed with a short congratulatory speech 'in qua tribus ferme versibus amplexus est omnia'.

The appearance of the Library during Bodley's time, and before his addition of the E. wing, can be very nearly ascertained[4] in spite of many small changes

sumptibus comparaverat, librorum thesauros coram Academiæ donasse'. In the Vice-Chancellor's *Compotus* for this year there is an entry of 12*s.* 8*d.* spent on the reception of Bodley, and twice in 1598–9 there are entries of wine on occasions of his reception.

[1] Bodley made large purchases on the continent through John Bill, and dispatched his books to Oxford either by barge to Burcot, and thence by road, or by carrier the whole way.

[2] The term 'publica bibliotheca' appears to have been synonymous with that of 'communis bibliotheca', often used with regard to the old Library, as being 'common' to the University and distinct from the libraries of separate Colleges. But James gives the Bodleian a national, even an international, character in his preface to the Catalogue of 1605. 'Scire vis utendi copiam? omnibus et singulis (ne peregrinis exceptis) de quibus bene sentit Academia, præstito prius juramento de fide erga libros præstanda, Musarum janua aperta est, ingrediantur et studeant quam diu velint.' In *Acta Convoc.* on 24 July 1617, Bodley is called 'publicæ bibliothecæ fundator'.

[3] The number of *volumes* at present in the Library is a very imperfect indication of its real size. Not only are large numbers of modern dissertations, theses, or other pamphlets, bound up together when dealing with the same subject, but in former times it was common to bind together books of considerable size and on different subjects. If the number of *titlepages* were counted, it would doubtless be between a million and a million and a half.

The contents of the Library now occupy not only the whole space provided by Bodley, but the entire quadrangle of the Old Schools excepting the two upper rooms in the Tower (devoted to the University Archives), the Radcliffe building (or 'Camera'), the basement of the Sheldonian Theatre, and the basement of the Old Ashmolean building.

[4] Besides personal inspection of the room, the libraries of Corpus Christi, Jesus, Merton, and St. John's Colleges have been examined, Mr. J. Willis Clark's *Care of Books* has of course been consulted, and a copy of Bodley's letters arranged in chronological order has been glanced through. But it has been found impossible to solve in the time at present available all the questions which presented themselves. One problem is that of the lattice-work doors to 4 (formerly 8) recesses. Probably none of these are original, but the two easternmost recesses seem to have been so closed in during or soon

which have taken place. Purely modern features are the gates which bar the incursion of sight-seers, the pipes for heating, and the portraits on the walls. The floor is also recent, and raised above the level of the old one, the gangway of which was several inches below the level of the recesses on each side of it. The windows, also, were formerly barred on the S. as well as the N. side. The E. end was principally filled by a window with niches on either side[1]. It had no casement, but there were two elsewhere, and Bodley afterwards increased the number. The W. end was a windowless wall, on which was a blank arch behind the line of the present open one. The books (which had no labels on the back) stood with their edges to the reader, were tied with strings, and were fastened with hanging chains to rods which ran along the transomes of the bookcases—the MSS. being arranged in with the printed books. The rods were guarded by vertical plates of metal fastened to the end of each bookcase, and opened and closed by locks. At the end of each bookcase was also a frame, with vertical partition in the centre, containing lists of the books on either side of the case. Every recess likewise had a central bench, with a front facing each of the counters, and the nearest end of this bench was terminated by a standard finished off with a round knob or some other ornament. The counters were about five inches broader than at present; were all in one piece (not divided, as now, into three); and, when lifted, were hooked up at each end to a hook fastened inside the standard above. Apparently there were no shelves under the counters[2]. The two archives with doors of open metalwork seem to be the 'grated places', 'grated rowmes', or 'grates' of Bodley's letters, to which there was no public access, and in which the books were consequently not chained. But each of these grates was meant to have two handsome little bolts, one above, the other below the lock. The two librarians' studies next these are probably the two 'closets' which were 'for lesser bookes', with seven

after Bodley's time. One of the two was probably the 'S^r^ Thomas Bodleys clofsett' of the 1622 accounts, for which 'eight Rufsia leather chayres' were supplied, i.e. by hooking up the counters it was made to serve as a committee-room for the Curators. It is well to record here that the pillared doors to the two librarians' studies at the *West* end are quite recent: they were preceded by plain cupboard doors, obviously not original.

[1] Relics of this window were found in 1898 during repairs to the floor. As Agas's map does not show it, it might be supposed to have been inserted by Bodley. But Agas is not to be trusted in such details, and the existence of an E. window in Cobham's Library gives a strong presumption that Duke Humfrey's would not be built without one: see p. 5.

[2] And so in many other libraries where, nevertheless, the counters were made to lift up. Perhaps the possibility of ultimately putting books underneath was in the minds of those who designed them.

CORBEL IN DUKE HUMFREY'S LIBRARY

PROBABLY REPRESENTING BISHOP THOMAS KEMPE

shelves on each side. And for the same purpose 'chests' or 'window-desks' were placed, or meant to be placed, in the windows.

Of the many benefactions which were from the first received Bodley began to prepare in the year 1600 a massive folio register, printed on vellum, which he transmitted to the Library in 1604[1]. We learn from his letters to James (*Reliqq. Bodl.*, *saepe*) that John Hales, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, wrote the subsequent entries; this was the afterwards famous Hales of Eton. He had been recommended to Bodley as one who wrote 'fair and finely', and the beautifully clear style of the entries fully bears out the recommendation. One of the funeral orations on Bodley's death was delivered by Hales in Merton College Chapel, as noted above.

It has not yet been ascertained whether any of the volumes with which the University Library reopened show traces of having belonged to it before its disruption. But as time went on a few came back by gift or purchase[2], and, since most of these have been discovered or rediscovered quite lately, we may reasonably expect to find still further links between the Library restored by Bodley and those of Cobham and Duke Humfrey.

On 18 Apr. 1604 Bodley was knighted by James I, who on 20 June following granted licence for the Library (which 'de cætero in perpetuum nuncupetur et appelletur Bibliotheca ex fundatione Thomæ Bodley Militis in Vniuˢſitate Oxon̄[3]') to be endowed with lands &c. in mortmain to the annual value of 200 marks. The conveyances of lands in Berkshire and houses in London, for this purpose, were executed by the Founder in 1609.

The following year (1605) saw the publication of the first catalogue, in

[1] The present binding dates almost entirely from 1649–50, but the bosses and clasps appear to be original, though repaired. So are the enamelled arms of Bodley.

[2] In 1620 Dr. Robert Master gave MS. Duke Humfrey d. 1, a Pliny's Letters of the Duke's second great donation, with his autograph. In 1634 Laud gave MS. Laud misc. 558, a medical volume written in 1459–60 to the order of Gilbert Kymer, Dean of Salisbury, and (as will appear from a comparison with MS. Merton Coll. 268) doubtless for presentation to the University Library. About 1659 Selden's executors sent MS. Selden B. 50, a commentary on Juvenal, given to the old Library by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded in 1470. In 1671 were bought MSS. Hatton 15 and 36: the former, a composite volume, contains records of having been lent out on security in 1461–5, while the latter, consisting of works of Nicholaus de Clemengiis, came in Duke Humfrey's second great donation and has four autograph inscriptions by him. Lastly, in 1897 was purchased MS. Duke Humfrey b. 1, another volume of the same donation, Capgrave's autograph of his Explication of Exodus.

Other MSS. belonging to the old Library or to the Duke are known to exist in Oxford or elsewhere, and a systematic investigation of the contents of that Library and of their subsequent fate only waits to be undertaken till time can be found for the purpose.

[3] In 1613 it is called in its own statutes 'Bibliotheca Publica Bodleiana'. Wood calls it in 1666 'Bodlie's library', in 1687 'Bodley's Librarie', in 1695 'the Bodleian Library'.

quarto, 'auctore Thoma James, ibidem Bibliothecario', with a dedication to Henry, Prince of Wales, and an interesting preface dated 27 June, containing notes on the origin and growth of the Library and on the life of its Founder. Of this catalogue copies appear to have been at first given to foreigners on their paying the fee of twelve pence for admission. The second edition was published by James in 1620, the year in which he resigned his office. In this (which was dedicated to the next Prince of Wales, Charles) James reckons the number of volumes at 16,000. The price at which this catalogue was sold was 2*s.* 8*d.*; when united to an Appendix published in 1635, with *Catalogus Interpretum S. Scripturæ* annexed, it was sold for 5*s.*, and the *Catalogus Interpretum* separately at 6*d.*

The extension of the Library-building by the erection of the E. wing (with the ambulatory or vestibule beneath it, called the Proscholium [1], in front of the door of the Divinity School [2]) was commenced in 1610, the first stone being laid on 19 July [3], and in 1612 books began to be placed in it. In a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated 20 Oct. 1611, the writer (Thomas More) says 'Sir Thomas Bodley, the other day, notwithstanding his many sums of money now due, was fain to borrow upon bond, and after that to pawn and sell his plate, for a few hundred pounds, to finish his last building of the Library, which doth cost him in all £1200 [4]'.

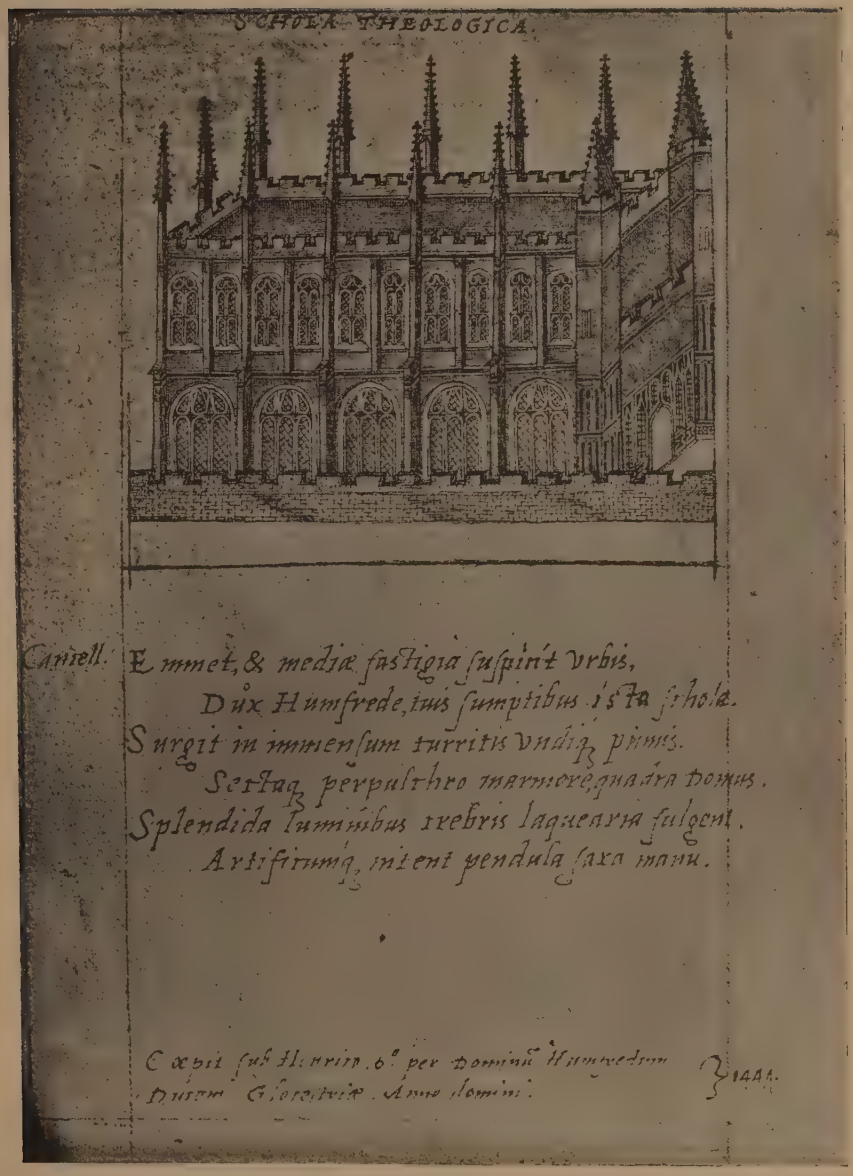
[1] Called by Bodley 'the vaulted walke' (*Reliqq.*, p. 277). 'The groining of the roof is formed on the model of the broad archway at Merton; except the arms of Bodley and other ornaments of sculpture at the intersections' (Ingram, *Memorials*, ii. Bodl. Libr. p. 6).

[2] The E. entrance to the Proscholium seems to have had an iron gate, and the inscription and canopy-like ornamentation above it to have been added in 1622–3. For the Bodleian accounts of that year contain payments 'for the New gate made at the entrance vnder the Librarie' and 'for fetting up the inſcription according to Sr. Thomas Bodley's appoyntment over his new gate'.

[3] This, the correct date, is given in Wood's Latin history of the University; in the English version as printed by Gutch it is erroneously given as 16 July. Brian Twyne, in vol. xxi. (p. 285) of his Collections preserved in the University Archives, has a horoscope of the laying the stone at 10.30 a.m. on 19 July, when Sol entered Caniculus!

[4] Hist. MSS. Commission *Report on MSS. of Duke of Buccleuch*, 1899, vol. i. p. 101. The builders and masons employed were John Acroyd and John Bentley, the former of whom several times, as we learn from the *Reliquiæ*, gave Bodley cause for dissatisfaction. Thomas Bentley, who was employed also in building the Schools and at Merton College, died 3 Dec. 1615, and was buried 8 Dec. at St. Peter's-in-the-East. Michael Bentley, another mason, was also buried there 29 June 1618. And Thomas Holt, described as architect of the Schools, died 9 Sept. 1624, and was buried in Holywell Church in Oxford. Holt came from York, and according to Ingram the Bentleys came with him (*loc. cit.*).

What appears to have been a rough sketch-plan originally proposed for this E. wing (endorsed 'Librarie plott') is in MS. Wood F. 27. It gives three small windows at each end, corresponding to those in Duke Humfrey's building, with three rows of similar partitions. The very different plan adopted is the first known application in this country of the new continental system of wall-shelving (J. Willis Clark, *The Care of Books*, pp. 267–76).


SCHOLA THEOLOGICA.
Caniell. Emmet, & mediæ fastigia suspicit urbis,
Dux Humfrede, tuis sumptibus ista schola.
Surgit in immensum turritis undiq; primis.
Sertaq; perpulchro marmore quadra domus.
Splendida luminibus crebris laquearia fulgent.
Artificumq; micnt pendula saxa manu.
Coepit sub Henrico 6.to per dominum Humfredum
Ducem Glocestriæ. Anno domini.
1444.

DUKE HUMFREY'S LIBRARY AND THE DIVINITY SCHOOL IN 1566
—FROM JOHN BEREBLOCKE'S DRAWING IN MS. BODLEY 13

It was in this year also that the statutes[1] for the regulation of the Library were, after careful consideration by delegates, approved in Convocation on 12 June. With relation to these proposed statutes and to the endowment, there is in MS. Wood F. 27 a copy by Bodley himself of a letter to the Vice-Chancellor (endorsed by the former 'Notes left w^t^ M^r^ Vicechācellor') and 'Certaine general headdes of statutes for the gouuerm^t^ of y^e^ Librarie', followed by a paper in another hand endorsed by Bodley 'M^r^ Hawleis' [John Hawley, Principal of Gloucester Hall] 'notes vpō my statuts'.

In 1611 the Librarian, Thomas James, in his *Treatise of the Corruption of Scripture* (part v. p. 17), after describing 'Bodly' as 'the true Ptolomee of our times', says that upon consideration of the number of volumes, their languages, subjects, condition, and their use for six hours daily, Sundays and holy days excepted, 'we shall find that the like Librarie is no where to be found'. And he reckons up thirty foreign languages (including 'High-dutch, Lowe-dutch, Vn-dutch', and 'Scotish') in which books are to be found, and gives a list of the nations from which readers had frequented the place, 'Frēch, Spanish, Italiã, Dutch, Danes, Bohemians, Polonians, Iewes, Ethiopians, and others.' *Germans*, of course, are here included in '*Dutch*'.

On the completion of the E. wing, the erection of the rest of the quadrangle (which, except the two top rooms in the tower, occupied by the University Archives, is now entirely tenanted by the Library) came into contemplation, for the use of the various Schools of Arts, in the place of mean and ruinous buildings occupying the same site and originally used for the same purpose. Bodley, in a letter addressed to the University and dated 5 Nov. 1611, strongly urged the carrying out of the design, and undertook, should two storeys be erected, to carry a third[2] all round the three sides for future use by the Library. For this as 'a very large supplement for stowage of books' he provided in his will, directing that this third room should at each end have 'two lobies or passages framed with some speciall comlines of workmanshippe to make a faire enterance into the northe and southe corners of my new late enlargment eastward'. These lobbies are the heads of the two staircases now giving entrance to the Library from the quadrangle, one public, the other private. But Bodley did not live to see the completion of the design. The first stone was laid on Tuesday 30 March 1613, the day after

[1] The draft of them had been sent by the Founder in Oct. 1609, his letter accompanying it being read in Convocation on the 27th of that month.

[2] The initials TB on the stringcourse round this third storey are very prominent.

his funeral, and for six years (as Wood says) afterwards [1], the work went on by means of gifts begged by the University from all quarters. But the third storey appears to have been completed in 1615, for the cost of it is entered in the Convocation Register under the date of 25 Nov. in that year as being £2497 10*s*.

The year 1612 was the last in which Bodley could watch and foster the growth of his Library. From 3 July to 29 Oct. [2] his letters to James make mention frequently of his bad health. In the first he says he had 'wrastled this fortnight with a certaine infirmitie' with which he could not make his peace; and we learn from a letter of John Chamberlain's to Sir Dudley Carleton, of 9 July, that the infirmity was dropsy and scurvy. He also suffered from stone. In the last letter, that of 29 Oct., he says that the imperfections of sickness often divert his courses, and that he must await God's good pleasure for the remedy. And the remedy came in his death on 28 Jan. $161\frac{2}{3}$, in his 68th year [3].

In his will, signed [at his house at Fulham [4]] 'with my owne sickley hand' on 2 Jan., he left directions for his burial in his old College, Merton, to be carried out with great solemnity and magnificence, with a dinner to cost £100, and a gift of gowns to [68] poor scholars, equaling the number of his own years; but providing that the whole expense should not exceed £666 13*s*. 4*d*. [5]

The preparations for the funeral occupied a considerable time, and it was not

[1] The waterpipe next the library-door bears the date 1618. At intervals on it are the initials TB and IB, the latter being those of Sir John Bennet, who was the right-hand man of Bodley and the University in collecting the necessary funds. See MS. Add. C. 206 for related documents.

[2] Not 26 Oct., as printed by Hearne, *Reliqq.*, p. 324.

[3] Hales preserves, in a Latin version, Bodley's answer when on his death-bed to a friend who was hoping against hope for his recovery; that he knew he was dying, for while his heart remained vigorous he cherished a hope of life, but that the heart was now failing, and death was certainly at hand.

[4] His letters are constantly dated from Fulham, and occasionally he lodged in London for a few days. Many letters are also dated from Burnham (near Maidenhead). One is dated from Ascot, i.e. the manor of Ascot near Stadhampton in Oxfordshire, of which he was co-trustee (*MS. Charters Oxon a. 13*, no. 230). He likewise had a chamber in Oxford itself.

[5] The will is printed in full in the second edition of Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, 1890, pp. 402–18, from a contemporaneous copy which has the mistakes of giving 'storie case' for 'staire case' and 'thirtie shillings' for 'thirteene shillings'. In this he provides (as Hales in his oration says he had declared he would do) for the completion of his design for the Schools quadrangle, and for an enlargement of the Library at the W. end. The latter design was carried out in 1634–40; the first stone of the W. wing being laid on 13 May in the former year, and the fittings being completed in the latter. The University from its own funds and additional benefactions added sufficient to build under the W. end a new Convocation House and an Apodyterium, placing over the door of the latter the arms of Bodley. It was not till the ground was cleared for the new wing that the old staircase leading to the Library was pulled down, and entrance to it allowed by the present staircases at the S.W. and N.W. corners of the quadrangle (see Wood's *History of the University*, ed. by Gutch, ii. p. 939).

S^r, Howsoeuer yo^r vnderstood me, it was
no part of meaning in me, to intreat yo^r to
ming hith^r for any c̄ference y^t I required.
For I haue no occasion, to put yo^r to y^t trouble
but as I made my notes, so I did desire, y^t if
any busynesse of yo^rs drew, or other incident occasion,
shold draw yo^r to Lond; y^t then I had some
matter to impart vnto yo^r, whose would happely
giue c̄tent to both yo^r dispositions: not re
quiring yo^r wthe, any hastly meeting wth yo^r.
What order I haue taken wth Dauis yo^r painter,
who by this time, I hope is c̄ vnto yo^r, I haue
written at large to M^r Principal. He hath pmi-
sed to begynne his worke out of hande, to be a cō-
tinual workman hymself vpō it, & to finishe y^e whole
before Christmas day. Patterns of his panels &
battons, to wch y^e rest must be cōformed, I haue
sent M^r Principal, & I haue his hande writing
for y^e good performance. Were y^e amendent
of my healths, such as yo^r haue been informed, I
should not giue yo^r ouer, vnto a wide sheete of
paper. But y^e impfections of sickenesse, diuert
me often fro my courses, for wch I must attend
Gods good pleasure, for my remedie: wch in y^e meane
season I rest as euer

Yo^r very assured

Lond: 29. Oct. T. Bodley

BODLEY'S LAST KNOWN LETTER TO THOMAS JAMES
—FROM THE ORIGINAL IN MS. BODLEY 699

until 29 March that it was celebrated. On the N. wall of the Choir of the Chapel a monument represents him in half-length, with books around, and a female figure beneath holding a library-key.

Two volumes of memorial verses were printed at Oxford on his death; one by the University in general, entitled *Iusta Funebria Ptolemæi Oxoniensis* (pp. 134) and the other by his own College entitled *Bodleiomnema* (pp. 84). The former contains contributions by 188 writers, including two of the subsequent great benefactors to the Library, Laud and Robert Burton, with many another name known to learning. One contributor, Christopher West, M.A. of Balliol College (a Devonshire man), describes himself as 'consanguineus', but his degree of kinship does not appear. The contributors to the Merton volume seem to number 52; amongst them is Bodley's nephew Laurence, son of his brother Miles. To this volume is appended Hales's *Oratio funebris*. The *Oratio funebris* delivered in the Divinity School by the Public Orator, Sir Isaac Wake, was printed separately in a tract of six leaves.

It remains to say what writings of Bodley are known. Numerous political letters and reports by him exist, some printed or calendared, others not. The original MS. of his autobiography was in 1701 apparently in the possession of Walter Bogan, of Gatcombe, doubtless a descendant of the Walter Bogan who married Bodley's sister, Prothasia: it has been printed in modernized spelling in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, and is certainly superior in places to the copy used by Hearne. His letters to James were modernized and printed by Hearne, but without the smallest arrangement, so that their value for the early history of the Library was greatly reduced: the originals have now been properly arranged. A considerable number of unpublished letters by or to Bodley are also now in the possession of the Library, and it may be hoped that the day is not far distant when a complete and faithful edition of all his correspondence and other remains will do further honour to his memory, while throwing light on the political events of his times and the history of his University.

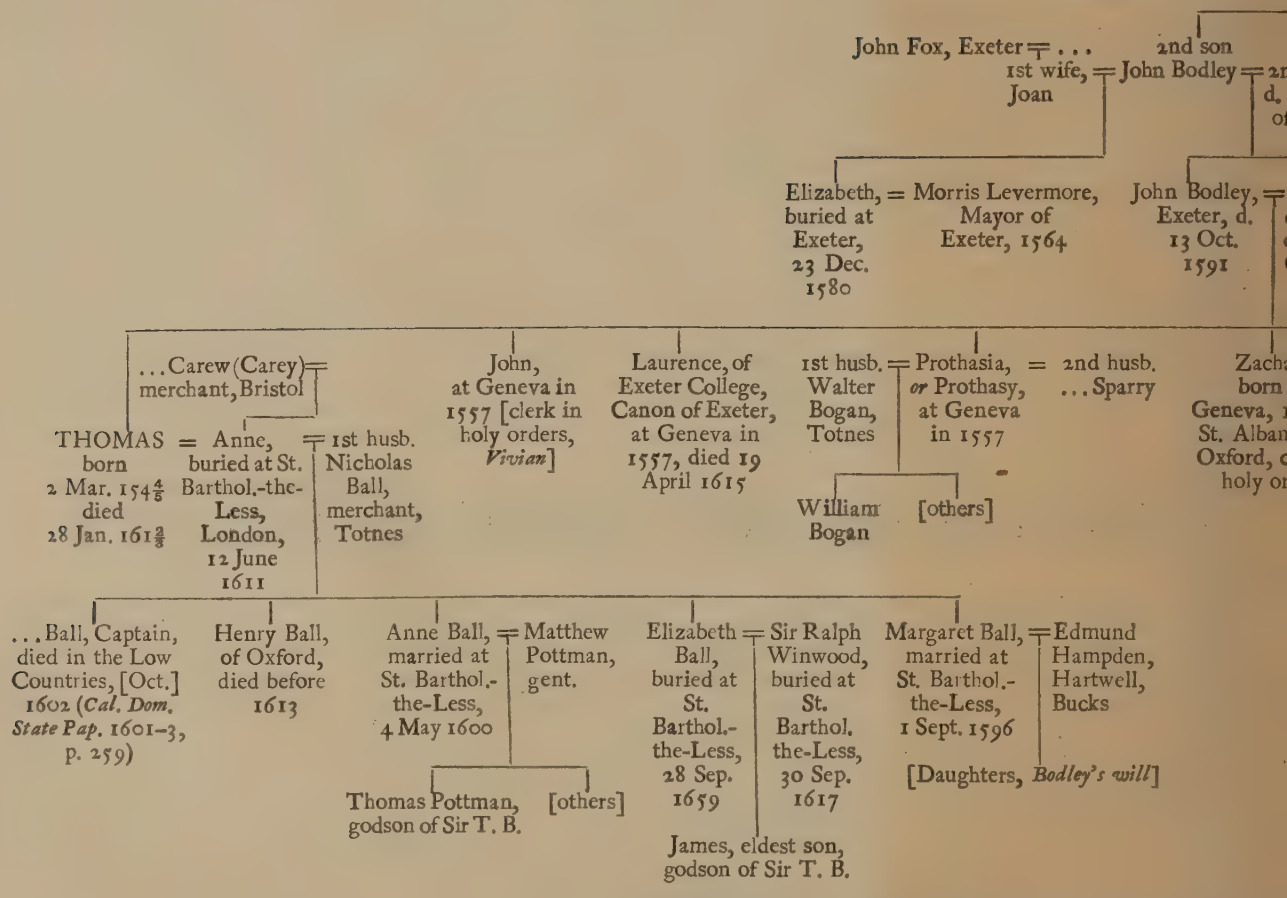
ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY USED BY AN OXFORD PRINTER IN 1517

SIR THOMAS BODLEY

—FROM HIS MONUMENT IN MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL

FAMILY OF SIR THOMAS BODLEY

FAMILY OF SIR


Richard Bodley, of Dunsco
John Fox, Exeter = ... 1st wife, Joan
2nd son John Bodley = 2n d. o
Elizabeth, buried at Exeter, 23 Dec. 1580
Morris Levermore, Mayor of Exeter, 1564
John Bodley, Exeter, d. 13 Oct. 1591
...Carew (Carey) merchant, Bristol
THOMAS born 2 Mar. 154⅘ died 28 Jan. 161⅔
Anne, buried at St. Barthol.-the-Less, London, 12 June 1611
1st husb. Nicholas Ball, merchant, Totnes
John, at Geneva in 1557 [clerk in holy orders, Vivian]
Laurence, of Exeter College, Canon of Exeter, at Geneva in 1557, died 19 April 1615
1st husb. Walter Bogan, Totnes
Prothasia, or Prothasy, at Geneva in 1557
2nd husb. ...Sparry
Zach born Geneva, St. Alban Oxford, holy or
William Bogan
[others]
...Ball, Captain, died in the Low Countries, [Oct.] 1602 (Cal. Dom. State Pap. 1601–3, p. 259)
Henry Ball, of Oxford, died before 1613
Anne Ball, married at St. Barthol.-the-Less, 4 May 1600
Matthew Pottman, gent.
Thomas Pottman, godson of Sir T. B.
[others]
Elizabeth Ball, buried at St. Barthol.-the-Less, 28 Sep. 1659
Sir Ralph Winwood, buried at St. Barthol. the-Less, 30 Sep. 1617
James, eldest son, godson of Sir T. B.
Margaret Ball, married at St. Barthol.-the-Less, 1 Sept. 1596
Edmund Hampden, Hartwell, Bucks
[Daughters, Bodley's will]

1. This pedigree only aims at recording the more immediate relatives of S

2. It is based upon the evidence afforded by the Will, J. S. Burn's *Livre* in *Notes and Queries* (6th ser., ii. pp. 423–4), and communications from G. E.

3. The order of birth of brothers and sisters cannot always be determined.

4. In the register of St. Bartholomew-the-Less there are the marriages of Sparrow, 26 June 1648.

5. Bodley bequeathed £10, a black doublet, and black hose to his servant, not appear. A distant cousin was baptized at Crediton, 5 Oct. 1576.

6. The arms of Sir Thomas were QUARTERLY: 1st and 4th, BODLEY—A (or open) crowns or; 2nd and 3rd, HONE—Argent 2 bars wavy between 3 honest from the Arms of the University: this augmentation must have been conferre

A crest and motto were assigned to Sir Thomas with the augmentation.

The crest a ducal (or open) crown or, encircled with rays or. The statem in the Bodleian, which is painted on a beam in Duke Humfrey's Library.

The motto was QVARTA PERENNIS. The addition of ERIT is negatived both

IOMAS BODLEY

. . Trevill (dau. and h.)
(*Visitation*, 1620)

lice,
Gale,
uth

ne,
.
Hone,
Mary

Nicholas (went with his brother John to Geneva in May 1557)

Richard

Alice

Josias, Captain and Kt., died 1617–8

Miles, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, rector of Bluntisham, Hunts, died 1595 = . . .

John Laurence Thomas Miles
(*all 4 in Bodley's will*)

Elizabeth = Miles Willis, Devon

Toby, eldest son (*both in Bodley's will*)

Elizabeth

1st husb. (?) . . . Helman = Alice = 2nd husb. (?) . . . Carter

William Thomas Mary Susan = Will. Tue
(*all 5 in Bodley's will*)

Susan = William Shute (*Vivian*) (*Vivian*)

Sybill = Anthony Culverwell

[several children]

Joan = John Burnett, curate of Shifford, Oxon, d. Sept. 1615

George Thomas Jane = Edward Snoswell, d. 1682 Lockinge, Berks

s, and those named in his Will.
lois à Genève, J. L. Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, an article by W. D. Macray
Clarencieux.

w Bodlye to Ann Lamley, 16 May 1607, and of a Dorothy Bodley to Robert

odley, but in what degree of kinship (if any) this poor namesake stood does

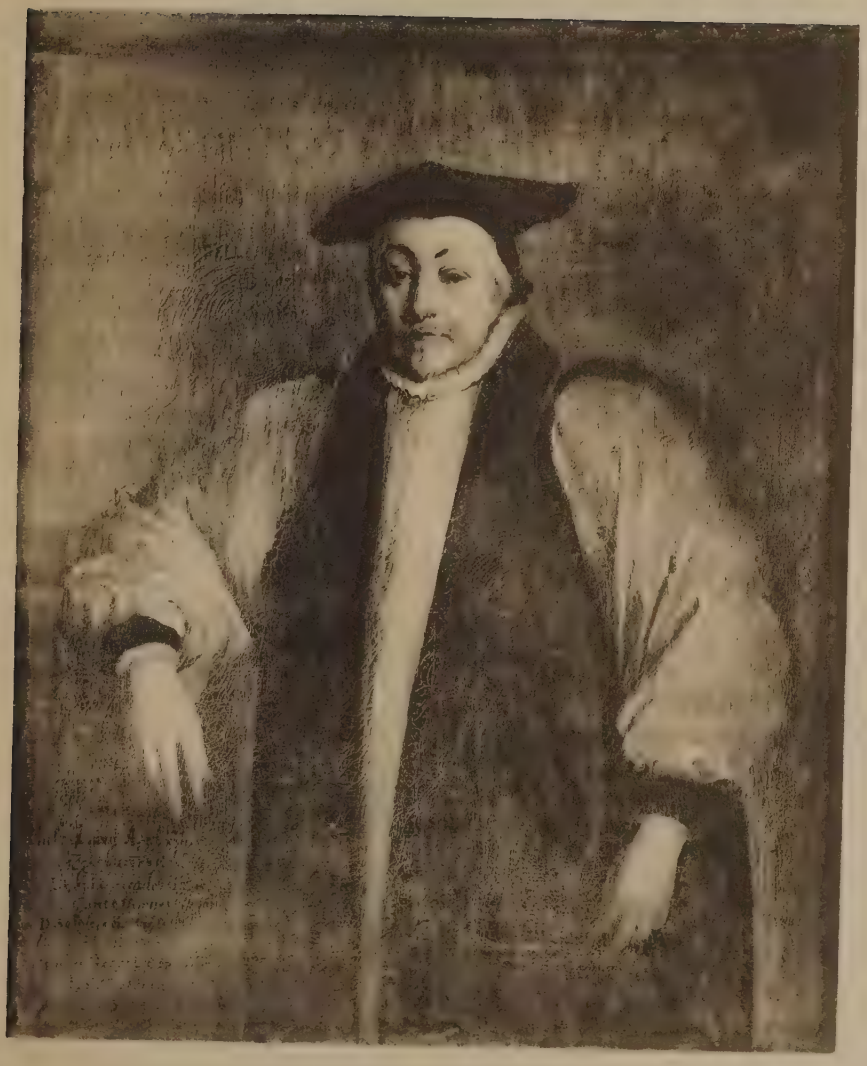
lets in saltire, with a crescent gules for difference, on a chief azure 3 ducal
e. The crowns are an augmentation personal to Sir Thomas, being borrowed
as early as 1600, being found on the seal of his earliest letters to James.

it rested 'on clouds azure' is not borne out by the only example of it known

eam in question and by the binding of the Register of Benefactions.

ARMS OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD

—ENLARGED FROM MS. LAUD MISC. 428



ARCHBISHOP LAUD

—FROM AN OIL-PAINTING BY OR AFTER VAN DYCK IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

CHIEF GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY

AFTER SIR THOMAS BODLEY'S DEATH

1629 The great majority of the Greek MSS. of Giacomo Barocci, of Genoa, in 242 volumes, were given by WILLIAM HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE and Chancellor of the University (M.A., New College [1]), who bought Barocci's collection for £700, and contributed also the cost of binding some that were unbound.

29 MSS. (chiefly Greek) were given by SIR THOMAS ROE, Magdalen College, formerly ambassador in Turkey. After his death in 1644 coins were also given by his widow, at his desire.

1633–40 WILLIAM LAUD, D.D., St. John's College, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of the University, gave nearly 1300 MSS. (in 18 languages): their value can hardly be exaggerated. He also sent his remarkably fine collection of coins, carefully arranged as an aid to the study of history [2].

1634 SIR KENELM DIGBY, Gloucester Hall, gave 240 MSS., of which two were recovered by purchase in 1825.

1640 A large bequest of miscellaneous books came from ROBERT BURTON, B.D., Christ Church, the author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*.

1654 OLIVER CROMWELL, D.C.L., as Chancellor of the University, sent 22 Greek and 2 Russian MSS., which had formed part of the Barocci collection but had been retained by the Earl of Pembroke, and subsequently bought (presumably from his son, also Chancellor) by Cromwell.

1655–9 The greater part of the library of the illustrious JOHN SELDEN, Hart Hall, numbering altogether about 8000 volumes, came from his executors. The MSS., numbering upwards of 350, are chiefly Oriental and Greek. The printed part of the collection is rich in English black-letter books.

1657 Some 500 gold and silver coins were given by RALPH FREKE, M.A., Hart Hall, of Hannington, Wilts.

[1] Wherever in this volume the name of a College or Hall is placed after that of a person, it must be understood that the question whether he was still on its books has not been investigated. In some cases he probably was not.

[2] *Redegi itaq; omnia, quæ paravi in seriem, eamq; doctrinalem, ut per eandem ordinem Sæculorum, & temporum possitis uno quasi intuitu aspicere & per Reversa, ut vocantur, maximas quasq; summorum Imperatorum actiones, & temporum vices, & accidentia rerum publicarum planiùs videre, & per ea difficiliora quædam Historicorum loca meliùs intelligere, & quandoq; de Historiarum Veritate etiam in rebus cognitu necessariis judicare possitis* (*Remains*, 1695–1700, ii. p. 94).

1671 THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX, D.C.L., bequeathed on his death in 1671 a very valuable collection of 28 MSS., together with the precious genealogical collections of Roger Dodsworth in 161 volumes, which were received in 1673.

In a volume of original Fairfax papers, bought in 1890 and now numbered MS. Fairfax 32, is (at f. 145) a Latin poem written upon the death of Lord Fairfax, headed 'IN Honorem Illmi Domini *Thomæ*, *Baronis Fairfax*, Universitatis OXONIENSIS Patroni Munificentissimi'. It is endorsed 'Dr Fairfax's Paper of a Copy of verses upon my Ld Fairfax'; *i.e.* the paper of Dr. Henry Fairfax, Fellow of Magdalen College. In it the writer refers at great length to Fairfax's gift of MSS. and to the preservation of the Library inviolate, by his care, on the surrender of Oxford to the Parliamentary forces in 1646. The following lines are an extract:—

Interea dux ipse graves sub pectore curas
Concipit, intentus Musis gentiq; togatæ;
Ite, ait, Oh Juvenes & cingite milite forti
Bodlêi sacros aditus & templa verenda,
Cingite Doctorum mentes secretaq; magna,
Nec sinite æternos bellum violare penates.
Dixerat, & dicto citiùs fugere per urbem
Armati genii, statimq; ad claustra stetêrunt.
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Nam tum magne tuo sedem Bodleie sacello
Quærebat, jam jamq; tuis se voverat aris.
Ergó age, in æternum nostris habitabit in oris,
Inq; domo famæ super omnia secula vectus,
Inter doctorum castas versabitur umbras;
Tecum Digbeie, & tecum Seldene loquetur,
Quódq; magìs, quod nec capiunt hæc carmina nostra,
Bodlei genio, genio Laudiq; fruetur.

1675 CHRISTOPHER, LORD HATTON, afterwards created D.C.L., gave 4 vols. of Anglo-Saxon homilies.

1677? Col. EDWARD VERNON, D.C.L., Trinity College, gave the enormous volume known as the Vernon MS., a priceless collection of English prose and verse written late in the 14th or early in the 15th cent. His degree of D.C.L., conferred on him 6 Aug. 1677, was probably a recognition of his gift.

1678 The Anglo-Saxon and other MSS. of FRANCISCUS JUNIUS were bequeathed by him.

1681 The great illuminated Latin MS. of the Gospels written by the Irish scribe MacRegol, who seems to have died in 820 or 821, containing also an Anglo-Saxon version, was given by JOHN RUSHWORTH, M.A., Queen's College, about this time. He was a kinsman of the great Fairfax.

1685 THOMAS MARSHALL, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College and Dean of Gloucester, bequeathed 159 MSS., chiefly Oriental, together with printed books.

1693–4 An important collection, consisting of 54 MSS. and a large number of printed books, came by bequest of THOMAS BARLOW, D.D., Queen's College, Bishop of Lincoln, and formerly Bodley's Librarian, who died in 1691.

JOHN SELDEN

—FROM AN OIL-PAINTING BY MYTENS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

1708 91 MSS., chiefly relating to English history, came by bequest of the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., Christ Church.

1714 744 MSS., almost entirely Oriental, came by bequest of Narcissus Marsh, D.D., St. Alban Hall, Archbishop of Armagh.

1729 47 miscellaneous MSS. collected by Francis Cherry, St. Edmund Hall, the Nonjuror, were given, probably by his widow.

1736 Some 600 volumes of MSS., a large proportion of which had belonged to Archbishop Sancroft, came by bequest of Thomas Tanner, D.D., Christ Church, Bishop of St. Asaph, together with many very valuable printed English books.

1745 An important collection of printed books, with a few MSS., came by bequest of Nathaniel Crynes, M.A., St. John's College.

1753 In this year and the following, Thomas Carte, B.A., Brasenose College, the historian, forwarded 56 volumes of his Ormonde and general Irish State Papers, of which some more were sent by his executors in 1757, and the remainder came in 1778.

1755 62 MSS. (chiefly classical adversaria) and some printed books, &c., came by bequest of James St. Amand, Lincoln College.

1756 In this year was received, under the bequest of the Nonjuring Bishop Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L., St. John's College, his immense collection of MSS., numbering about 5000, in a great variety of subject, language, and age, together with printed books, medals, coins, seals, pictures, and miscellaneous curiosities. The State papers of John Thurloe and the Admiralty papers of Samuel Pepys are among them, with the MS. collections of Thomas Hearne and those of Thomas Smith, D.D.

44 MS. volumes, chiefly of valuable original letters, were a bequest of George Ballard, Magdalen College, together with a collection of coins.

1759 A large portion of the State Papers of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, which had been bequeathed by his great-grandson, Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury, D.C.L., High Steward of the University, in 1753, was received. Further portions were subsequently given, and some were purchased, the last additions being received as late as 1888.

Upwards of 60 Syriac, Greek, and Arabic MSS. were given by Henry Dawkins, D.C.L., St. Mary Hall. His degree was only conferred on him on 3 July 1759, and was therefore probably an acknowledgement of his liberality.

1760 112 volumes of MS. collections for the ecclesiastical topography and history of England and Wales, especially of Buckinghamshire, with valuable cabinets of coins, came by bequest of Browne Willis. This eminent antiquary had in 1720 given 10 valuable MSS., and in 1749 had added to his former gifts of coins a series of English silver from William I to Elizabeth. The degree of D.C.L. conferred on him 10 April 1749, was doubtless a recognition of his generosity.

1770 The printed books, with a few MSS., of CHARLES GODWYN, B.D., Balliol College, and his collection of over 3000 coins, came by bequest.

1774–6 Some 200 Oriental MSS. which had belonged to THOMAS HUNT, D.D., Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, came in and after this year by the gift of his executors.

1794 or 1795 The fine collection of medals of THOMAS KNIGHT, D.C.L., Magdalen College, and his English coins, came by his bequest.

1795–6 The Northamptonshire papers of the county topographer JOHN BRIDGES, in 46 volumes, were presented by his heir.

1801 About 209 musical MSS., as well as much printed music, were received by bequest of OSBORNE WIGHT, M.A., New College.

1809 The large and valuable library of printed books and MSS. relating to the topographical history of Great Britain and Ireland, with a large collection of liturgical books and of books relating to Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian literature, came by bequest of the great antiquary RICHARD GOUGH, who had been a student at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

1821 The library of old English poetry and dramatic literature, with many valuable Shaksperiana, collected by EDMUND MALONE, came by the gift of his brother, RICHARD, LORD SUNDERLIN, Christ Church (B.A., Trinity College, Dublin).

1834 The very great and precious collection of MSS., printed books, prints, drawings, and coins, made by FRANCIS DOUCE, once (1807–11) Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, came by his bequest. The prints and drawings are now in the University Galleries.

1837 A vast collection of engravings illustrating Clarendon's *History* and Burnet's *Own Time* was given by Mrs. CHARLOTTE SUTHERLAND, widow of ALEXANDER HENDRAS SUTHERLAND, F.S.A., who commenced gathering them in 1790. Other books illustrated in like manner were included in this and a subsequent gift.

1838 Statutes of Italian cities, printed and manuscript, in 82 volumes, came as a gift from Sir GEORGE BOWYER, Bart., M.A., Christ Church.

1840 The MS. collections by the Rev. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A., Oriel College, for the history of Shropshire, in 26 volumes, were given by HIS WIDOW.

The munificent and urgently needed sum of £36,000 came by bequest of ROBERT MASON, D.D., Queen's College.

1845 265 Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit MSS. were given by Sir WILLIAM WALKER, collected by his father, Brigadier-General Alexander Walker, in India.

1857 58 MSS. from the monastic libraries of Erfurt, which had belonged to Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, the metaphysician, were given by his sons, Sir WILLIAM STIRLING HAMILTON and HUBERT HAMILTON, M.A., Balliol College.

BISHOP RICHARD RAWLINSON

—FROM AN OIL-PAINTING IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

1859 425 Persian and Arabic MSS., with a large collection of Oriental coins, a number of Oriental seals, and a collection of curious weapons, were given by JOHN BARDOE ELLIOTT, of Patna.

1862 A large collection of British essayists and Periodicals was presented by FREDERICK WILLIAM HOPE, D.C.L., Christ Church, a munificent benefactor to the University in other ways.

1863 Upwards of 600 volumes of miscellaneous printed and extra-illustrated books were bequeathed by Capt. MONTAGU MONTAGU, R.N., together with 61 MSS., chiefly classical authors and modern autographs, and some thousands of engraved portraits.

1866 The well-known literary antiquarian, RICHARD CAULFIELD, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, gave a remarkable collection of James II's gun-money.

1872 About 500 original letters, *temp.* Eliz. and James I, were given by the Hon. GEORGE MATTHEW FORTESCUE.

1875–88 Several thousand Oriental coins, or coins found in the East, were presented by Lt.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN.

1887–1900 £1300 was received in contributions of £100, for specific purposes or otherwise, from AN UNNAMED MEMBER OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

1888–98 In 1888 JESSE HAWORTH, of Bowdon, Cheshire, gave, at the suggestion of the discoverer, Prof. William Matthews Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., a large and beautifully written papyrus of the 2nd Iliad, in 10 sheets, probably of the 2nd cent. A.D. And in 1895–8 he gave a large number of Greek papyrus fragments of the Ptolemaic period, discovered by the same scholar.

1888–92 The Rev. GREVILLE JOHN CHESTER, B.A., St. Mary Hall, gave or bequeathed about 1500 coins, mostly ancient and mediaeval, acquired by him in the East or in Italy.

1889–90 Dastur JAMASPJI MINOCHEHERJI, D.C.L., gave, through the Rev. Prof. Lawrence Heyworth Mills, Hon. M.A., two very valuable MSS. of the Zend Yasna, one dated 1323. His degree of D.C.L. was in recognition of the former of these gifts.

1890 HENRY MERE ORMEROD gave a magnificent copy (in 10 vols.) of his father's History of Cheshire, on large paper, and with upwards of 800 added illustrations.

1893–4 JANE, LADY SHELLEY, the poet's daughter-in-law, gave the Shelley collection of MSS., printed books, portraits, &c.

1896–1900 The COMMITTEE OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND gave in 1896, through Joseph Grafton Milne, M.A., Corpus Christi College, a type set of 502 Alexandrine coins of the Roman period, and in 1900, through Bernard Pyne Grenfell, D.Litt., Fellow of Queen's College, a collection of Greek and Latin papyri, including the famous 'Λόγια Ἰησοῦ' leaf.

1898–1902 £675 was received, in half-yearly contributions of £75, from TRINITY COLLEGE.

CHIEF TRANSFERS

TO THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

1794 The Radcliffe Trustees transferred a collection of some 50,000 pamphlets, which had been given in 1749 to the Radcliffe Library by Humphrey Bartholmew, M.A., University College.

1860 The Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum transferred the MSS. and printed books of the Museum. These included the bequests of Elias Ashmole, D.Med., formerly of Brasenose College (who died in 1692), and Anthony Wood, M.A., Merton College (who died in 1695); the gifts and bequest of Martin Lister, D.Med. (M.A., Cantab., and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died in 1712); the bequest of Sir William Dugdale, M.A.; and the gifts of John Aubrey, Trinity College (who died in 1697). The Visitors also transferred the coins of the Museum.

1884 The Savilian Professors transferred the Savilian Library, which had always been kept in a room in the Bodleian quadrangle, on condition of free access to it being allowed to them and their successors. This Library was founded in 1619 by the eminent Sir Henry Savile, M.A., who had been Fellow of Merton College with Bodley, and was his close friend. This Library, owing to the abrogation of its Statutes in 1857, should have passed over to the University at least as early as 1860. In the interval between then and 1874 it was increased by the collections of Prof. Stephen Peter Rigaud, M.A., Exeter College (Fellow 1794–1810), given in 1874 by his sons, the Rev. John Rigaud, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, who died in 1888, and Major-General Gibbes Rigaud, M.A., who died in 1885.

1885 With the approval of The Professor of Music, a statute was passed, and approved by the Queen in Council, under which the Music School Library was brought back to the old Music School, and put in charge of Bodley's Librarian, the Professor to have the right of making recommendations to the Bodleian Curators respecting all music placed in that room.

1893 The Radcliffe Trustees transferred 5 transcripts of Coptic MSS. and 766 printed volumes having no special connexion with natural science.

FRANCIS DOUCE

—FROM A CRAYON-DRAWING IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

CHIEF DEPOSITS

(REVOCABLE)

IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

1872 The Radcliffe Trustees deposited the Fraser, Sale, and Kennicott MSS., all Oriental.

1882 University College deposited its MSS.

1885 H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany deposited a very valuable collection of autographs formed by her husband the late Duke, D.C.L., Christ Church, who died in 1884.

The Delegates of the Clarendon Press deposited 154 MSS. and 206 printed volumes. The MSS. include the Sahidic fragments and transcripts of the great Coptic scholar, Woide.

1886 Jesus College deposited its MSS., which include the celebrated Red Book of Hergest.

1890 Hertford College deposited its MSS.

1892 Brasenose College deposited its MSS.

Lincoln College deposited its MSS.

LIBRARIANS AND SUB-LIBRARIANS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

I. CHAPLAIN-LIBRARIANS[1]

In 1449 JOHN FYTZJAMYS. As the University styles him 'scolarem . . . nostrum' and does not prefix 'magistrum' to his name (Anstey, *Epistolae Academicae*, i. p. 278), he was apparently not M.A.

In 1457–62? STEPHEN TYLER [TYLERE, TYLAR], M.A., Principal (9 Sep. 1458 and 9 Sep. 1462) of Beam Hall. On 17 Feb. 146$\frac{1}{2}$ he is mentioned as lately Keeper of the Library.

. . . –1506 JOHN FOSTER, *or* FORSTER, M.A., Fellow of Merton College (from 1492) and Principal of St. Alban Hall (from 1503). He resigned in 1506.

1506–13 JOHN WAYTE [WAYTT], M.A., Fellow of Merton College (from 1497). His office was declared vacant 11 Oct. 1513 because he had a benefice.

1513–20? ADAM BYRKEBEKE, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College. Elected 13 Oct. He probably vacated office on being appointed rector of Crocombe, Somerset, in 1520. He died soon after, before the institution of his successor in that living, which took place 17 Jan. 152$\frac{2}{3}$.

1520?–21 WILLIAM SMYTHE [SMYTH, SMITHE], M.A., Rector of Exeter College. He resigned in 1521, on being elected Fellow of Eton College. He was living in 1557.

1521–41? EDMUND FLETCHER [FLECHER, FLATCHER, FLACCHER, FLACHER], M.A. [afterwards B.D.], Fellow of Exeter College. He died in 1541, and in 1527 was still Chaplain. In 1526–9 he was Rector of the College.

1541?–43 ——— WHYTT [WHITE], M.A. There seems to be no White in Foster's *Alumni* with whom he can be identical unless it be 'White, Richard (Whyght or Wyte), secular chaplain, B.A. 13 Dec., 1529, M.A. 20 June, 1532'.

[1] The title was *Capellanus*, but in a matter relating specially to his duties as Librarian the term *custos communis librarie Universitatis* is found (Anstey, *Epistolae Academicae*, ii. p. 368).

It is to be noted that one in every three of the Chaplain-Librarians whose names have come down to us, including probably the last of all, was a Fellow of Merton. It was therefore specially appropriate that the restoration of the Library should be undertaken by a Fellow of that College.

THOMAS JAMES, D.D.
FIRST LIBRARIAN OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY
—FROM AN OIL-PAINTING IN THE LIBRARY

1543–53? Humfry Burneford [Burnford, Burneforte, Burforde], M.A., Fellow of Merton College (from 1533) and Principal of St. Alban Hall (1539–43). Elected 31 Oct. in place of Whytt, deceased. He probably vacated his chaplaincy on receiving the benefice of Cuxham, to which he was presented 6 June 1553; and he died in 1558. He was probably the last Chaplain-Librarian. Bodley, who came to Oxford in 1559, says in 1602 that he has heard that the stipend given for the Keeper by Henry IV was conferred on the Reader of the Lady Margaret's lecture, upon the dissolution of the former Library (Hearne, *Reliqq.*, p. 362). He suggests that it ought to be once more devoted to its original purpose [1].

II. BODLEY'S LIBRARIANS, AND SUB-LIBRARIANS OF THE BODLEIAN [2]

1600?–20 Thomas James, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Fellow of New College. He resigned on account of ill-health in 1620, died in Oxford in Aug. 1629, aged 56, and was buried in New College chapel.

Besides translating from Italian and French, he had edited in 1598 the *Philobiblon* assigned to R. de Bury, and in 1600 published *Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis*, a catalogue of MSS. at Oxford and Cambridge. In the latter year he was only 26. He became rector of St. Aldate's, Oxford, in 1602 for 12 years; rector of Midley, Kent, in 1609; rector of Little Mongeham, Kent, in 1617; sub-dean of Wells in 1614. His theological writings are numerous.

Sub-Librarians

1607?–13 Philip Price, B.A., Christ Church (afterwards M.A., Brasenose College). He became Canon of Hereford in 1616.

1613–14? John Berry, B.A. (afterwards M.A.), Exeter College.

1614?–47 John Verneuil, Magdalen College, M.A. of the University of Montauban, and afterwards *incorporated* M.A. He was a French Protestant refugee, died in Oxford late in Sept. 1647, aged 64, and was buried in the church of St. Peter in the East.

1620–52 John Rouse, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College. Through him the Library possesses Milton's presentation-copies of his Latin poems and of his tracts published in 1641–5. He died 3 Ap. 1652, aged 78, and was buried in Oriel College chapel.

The correct pronunciation of his name is indicated by his earlier spelling, *Russe*.

[1] Earlier in the same letter he says that divers constitutions which were formerly devised for the use of the former Library may still be revived and received as authentical and good, with some little alteration.

[2] Their most ancient English titles are *Keeper*, or *Vnderkeeper, of the Vniuersitie Librarie*. This is Bodley's almost invariable style on the covers of his letters to James: he never uses 'Librarian' or 'Sub-Librarian'. In the 1613 statute, however, *Bibliothecarius* and *Hypo-Bibliothecarius* are the regular terms. 'Bodley's Librarian' is the title used in the University Calendar in its first issue (for 1810) as well as at the present time.

Sub-Librarian

1647–57 Francis Yonge, B.A. (afterwards M.A.), Oriel College—previously Janitor. He died in 1657. He seems to have been Chaplain of Oriel.

1652–60 Thomas Barlow, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Fellow of Queen's College, of which he became Provost in 1657. He resigned in 1660, on his appointment as Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.

He became Bishop of Lincoln in 1675, and died 8 Oct. 1691, aged 84, at Buckden, where also he was buried. He bequeathed to the Library a very large and valuable portion of his books, both MSS. and printed volumes, the remainder going to Queen's College.

Sub-Librarians

1657–59 Henry Stubbe [Stubbes, Stubbs], M.A., Student of Christ Church. He was deprived in 1659 for the publication of one of his many polemical works. At the age of 44, he was drowned 12 July 1676, near Bath, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

1659–65 Thomas Hyde, M.A., Queen's College. He became Librarian in 1665.

1660–65 Thomas Lockey, B.D. (afterwards D.D.), Student of Christ Church. He resigned in 1665, on his appointment to a Canonry of Christ Church. He died 29 June 1679, aged 78, and was buried in the N. aisle of the Cathedral.

1665–1701 Thomas Hyde, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Queen's College (afterwards Christ Church). He resigned in 1701, partly owing to gout and partly to obtain time for literary work.

This great Orientalist was appointed Canon of Sarum in 1666, Archdeacon of Gloucester in 1679, Laudian Professor of Arabic in 1691, and Regius Professor of Hebrew (with a Canonry of Christ Church) in 1697. He died 12 Feb. $170\frac{2}{3}$.

Sub-Librarians

1665?– Edward Young[1], Fellow of New College (afterwards B.C.L.). He became Dean of Salisbury in 1701, and was Chaplain in ordinary to William and Mary. He died 9 Aug. 1705, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

–*c.* 1670 Richard Bravell[1] (B.A. 1666, M.A. 1669), St. Edmund Hall. He became Fellow of Exeter College in 1670, and resigned his Fellowship in 1682.

c. 1670–*c.* 1671? John Younger, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College. He became Dean of Salisbury in 1705, and died 27 Feb. $172\frac{7}{8}$.

[1] He occurs in MS. Selden A. 75 in a list of officers from the foundation, which is carried on imperfectly by several hands until ending with Dr. Bandinel's entry of himself.

c. 1671?–*c.* 1684? William Crabb(e)[1] (eventually B.D.), Wadham College (afterwards Fellow of Exeter College). He was buried 12 Aug. 1747.

c. 1684?–90? John Crabb(e)[1], son of the preceding (afterwards B.A. and M.A.), Exeter College (afterwards Fellow). He was buried at Breamore, Hampshire, 24 Mar. 174$\frac{8}{9}$.

c. 1690?–95? Brook(e) Crabb(e)[1], brother of the preceding, B.A. (1690—afterwards M.A.), Exeter College.

c. 1695?–1712 Joseph Crabb(e)[1], B.A., brother of the preceding, Exeter College (afterwards M.A., Gloucester Hall). He died 19 July 1712, and was buried in Holywell churchyard, Oxford.

1701–19 John Hudson, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Fellow of University College; Principal of St. Mary Hall, 1712. He died of dropsy on 27 Nov. 1719, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church. He edited the works of Josephus and other classical authors.

Sub-Librarians

1712–16 Thomas Hearne, M.A., St. Edmund Hall—previously Janitor. As a Nonjuror he was deprived of his post in 1716. He died 10 June 1735, and was buried on the E. side of the churchyard of St. Peter's-in-the-East.

The earliest of his well-known historical or antiquarian works was the *Reliquiæ* of Sir Thomas Bodley.

1716–19 John Fletcher[1], M.A., Queen's College. He resigned in 1719.

1719–29 Joseph Bowles, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College. He died at Shaftesbury, 1729, and was buried in the churchyard of Trinity parish.

Sub-Librarian

1719–46 Francis Wise, M.A. (afterwards B.D.), Fellow of Trinity College. He also became Keeper of the Archives in 1726. He resigned his position as Sub-Librarian in 1746, and was appointed the first Librarian of the Radcliffe Library in 1748. He was author of *Nummorum antiquorum scriniis Bodleianis reconditorum catalogus* (1750), and other antiquarian works. He died 5 Oct. 1767.

1729–47 Robert Fysher, M.B., Fellow of Oriel College. He died in 1747.

Sub-Librarians

1746–47? Nathaniel Forster, *or* Foster, B.A. (eventually D.D.), Magdalen College (afterwards Fellow of Balliol College). He died 12 Ap. 1790, aged 63.

1747–50? John Foot[1], M.A., Balliol College.

[1] He occurs in MS. Selden A. 75 (see p. 30, note).

1747–68 HUMPHREY OWEN, B.D. (afterwards D.D.), Fellow (afterwards Principal) of Jesus College. He was rector of Tredington (second portion), Worcestershire, 1744–62, and was appointed to the living of Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxfordshire, 1763. He died in 1768, and was buried in Jesus College chapel.

Sub-Librarians

1750–52? THOMAS MORRES, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Jesus College (afterwards Hertford College).

1752?–54? DAVID WILLIAMS[1], M.A., Jesus College.

1754?–57? JONES READ[1], B.D. (afterwards D.D.), Fellow of Jesus College. He died 23 Ap. 1782.

1757–58? WILLIAM HARRISON, B.D. (afterwards D.D.), Corpus Christi College.

1758–61? ADAM THOMAS, M.A. (afterwards B.D.), Jesus College.

1761–7 JOHN PRICE, M.A. (afterwards B.D.), Jesus College—previously Janitor. He was Sub-Librarian 1761–63, and acted as Deputy-Librarian 1765–67. He became curate of Northleigh, Oxfordshire, in 1766. He was appointed Librarian in 1768.

1763–65 JAMES MATTHEWS, B.A. (afterwards M.A.), Jesus College. He resigned in 1765.

1766–67 WILLIAM SEYS, M.A., Jesus College. He resigned in 1767 and died 13 Jan. 1802. 'Sayce' is an Anglicized form of his Welsh surname.

1767–69? BENJAMIN HALL, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Jesus College. He resigned about 1769, and died 25 Feb. 1825.

1768–1813 JOHN PRICE, B.D., Jesus College—previously Sub-Librarian and Deputy-Librarian. He was curate of Northleigh, Oxfordshire, till 1773, became curate of Wilcote, Oxfordshire, in 1775, in 1782 was presented to the living of Wollaston and Alvington, Gloucestershire, and in 1798 to the living of Llangattock, Brecknockshire. He died 12 Aug. 1813, and was buried at Wilcote.

Sub-Librarians

1770 JOHN JONES, B.A., Jesus College.

1779? JOHN WALTERS (afterwards M.A.), Jesus College. He died in 1789.

before 1787–1788? EDWARD MORGAN, M.A., Jesus College. He died 30 July 1832.

1788 JOHN BOWN, M.A. (afterwards B.D.), Lincoln College.

. . . . . .

1797–1807? HENRY HERVEY BABER [afterwards M.A.], All Souls College. In 1807 he entered the British Museum, where he became Keeper of the Printed Books (1812–37). He was rector of Stretham, Cambridgeshire, from 1827 until his death, 28 Mar. 1869.

[1] He occurs in MS. Selden A. 75 (see p. 30, note).

1798–1800? [Sir] HENRY ELLIS (afterwards B.C.L.), St. John's College (afterwards Fellow). In 1800 he entered the British Museum, of which he afterwards became Principal Librarian. He died 15 Jan. 1869.

c. 1802? SAMUEL ROGERS (afterwards M.A.), Wadham College. He died 18 May, 1852.

before 1807 ANDREW HUGHES MATTHEWS, M.A. (afterwards B.D.), Jesus College (afterwards Fellow). He became rector of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, in 1810, held other livings later, and died 1 Sep. 1854.

1810–13 BULKELEY BANDINEL, M.A., Fellow of New College. He was godson of Price, the Librarian, and became Librarian himself in 1813. He was in holy orders.

1813–60 BULKELEY BANDINEL, M.A. (afterwards D.D.), Fellow of New College—previously Sub-Librarian. In 1822 he became rector of Haughton-le-Skerne with Sadberge, co. Durham, and was also for some time curate of Wytham, Berkshire, near Oxford. In 1860 he retired on a pension of his full salary, and was made an extra Curator of the Library. He died 6 Feb. 1861, aged 79.

Sub-Librarians

1814–22 HENRY COTTON, M.A. (afterwards D.C.L.), Student of Christ Church. From 1818 he was also vicar of Cassington, Oxfordshire. He resigned in 1822 to go to Ireland, where he received high preferment and published his *Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*. He died 3 Dec. 1879, aged 89, and was buried in the graveyard of Lismore Cathedral.

1814–22 ALEXANDER NICOLL, M.A., Balliol College. In 1817 he took holy orders, and an Oxford curacy. He resigned in 1822 on his appointment as Regius Professor of Hebrew, when he became Canon of Christ Church, and was created D.C.L. He died of bronchitis 24 Sep. 1828, aged only 35.

1822–28 PHILIP BLISS, D.C.L., St. John's College. He had been assistant in the Library during 1808–13, was in holy orders, and in 1813–20 had produced his edition of Ant. Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. In 1824 he also became Registrar of the University, and in 1826 Keeper of the Archives as well. He resigned his Sub-Librarianship in 1828; became Principal of St. Mary Hall in 1848; died 18 Nov. 1857, aged 69; and was buried on the N. side of St. Giles's churchyard.

1822–25 RICHARD FRENCH LAURENCE, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College. He resigned in 1825. He was in holy orders, and eventually became treasurer of Cashel, dying 29 Sep. 1882, aged about 85.

1826–28 CHARLES HENRY COX, M.A., Student of Christ Church. He resigned in 1828, on his acceptance of a College living, and died 1 Oct. 1850, aged about 52.

1828–60 STEPHEN REAY, M.A. (afterwards B.D.), St. Alban Hall. He was

also Laudian Professor of Arabic from 1840. He resigned his Sub-Librarianship in 1860 on a statutory pension, and died 20 Jan. 1861, aged 78.

1828–31 JOHN BESLY, M.A. (afterwards D.C.L.), Balliol College. He resigned in 1831, on his acceptance of a College living, and died 17 Ap. 1868, aged about 68.

1831–34 ERNEST HAWKINS, M.A., Balliol College (afterwards Fellow of Exeter College). He resigned in 1834, graduated B.D. in 1839, became Canon of Westminster in 1864, and died 5 Oct. 1868, aged about 66.

1834–37 WILLIAM CURETON, M.A., Christ Church—of which he was Chaplain. This distinguished Orientalist resigned in 1837, to become Assistant Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum. He was appointed Canon of Westminster in 1849, became D.D. in 1858, received many other distinctions, and died 17 June 1864, aged about 56.

1837–38 HERBERT HILL, M.A., Fellow of New College. He resigned in 1838. He was in holy orders.

1838–60 HENRY OCTAVIUS COXE, M.A., Worcester College. From 1845 to 1860 he was also Chaplain of Corpus Christi College, from 1849 to 1859 City Lecturer at St. Martin's (Carfax). He also held from time to time various curacies near Oxford—of Culham (1839–48), Tubney (1848–55), Yarnton (1855), and Wytham (1856–60). In 1860 he became Librarian.

1860–81 HENRY OCTAVIUS COXE, M.A., Worcester College (afterwards Honorary Fellow both of that and of Corpus Christi College)—previously Sub-Librarian. He was Chaplain of Corpus Christi College 1860–74, curate of Wytham, near Oxford, 1860–68, and rector of it 1868–80. He died 8 July 1881, aged 69, and was buried at Wytham.

Sub-Librarians

1860–65 ROBERT PAYNE SMITH, M.A., Pembroke College. He had been since 1857 Assistant Sub-Librarian. He resigned his Sub-Librarianship on being appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in 1865, when he became Canon of Christ Church, and was created D.D. He published the first fasciculus of his great *Thesaurus Syriacus* in 1868; was appointed Dean of Canterbury in 1870; died 31 Mar. 1895, aged 75; and was buried at Canterbury.

1862–73 ALFRED HACKMAN, M.A., Christ Church. He resigned, owing to ill-health, in 1873 (having worked 36 years in the Library); died 18 Sep. 1874, aged 63; and was buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's parish, of which he had been vicar from 1844 to 1871. He had also been Chaplain of Christ Church 1837–73.

1865–67 FRIEDRICH MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, and

Taylorian Professor of Modern European Languages. He had been a Curator of the Library 1856–63. He resigned the Sub-Librarianship in 1867, became Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology in 1868, and was a Curator of the Library again from 1881 to 1894. He closed a life of great scholarly activity, and full of honours, on 28 Oct. 1900, aged 76, and was buried in Holywell cemetery, Oxford.

1867–79 JOHN WILLIAM NUTT, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College. In 1874–6 he was Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint. In 1879 he resigned, on his acceptance of a College living.

1873–99 ADOLF NEUBAUER, M.A., Exeter College (afterwards Honorary Fellow). He was previously Ph.D., Leipzig, and had been engaged since 1868 in preparing a catalogue of the Hebrew MSS. He became Reader in Rabbinical Literature in 1886. In 1899, owing to loss of health, this celebrated Hebraist retired from his Sub-Librarianship on a statutory pension, specially increased by Decree of Convocation. He is Corresponding Foreign Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

1879–80 INGRAM BYWATER, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College. He resigned in 1880, and is now Regius Professor of Greek, Student of Christ Church, and Honorary Fellow of Exeter College. He is also Hon. D.Litt. of Dublin, Durham, and Cambridge, and Corresponding Member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences.

1880– FALCONER MADAN, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College. From 1887 he has been Lecturer in Mediaeval Palaeography. [*Now senior Sub-Librarian.*]

1882– EDWARD WILLIAMS BYRON NICHOLSON, M.A., Trinity College. [*Still Librarian.*]
He had been Librarian of the London Institution in 1873–82.

Sub-Librarian

1900– ARTHUR ERNEST COWLEY, M.A., Trinity and Wadham Colleges (Fellow of Magdalen College, 1902). He had been special Assistant Sub-Librarian for 1896–7, and again for 1898–9. [*Now junior Sub-Librarian.*]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST

OF PRINTED CATALOGUES

OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

Benefactions 1604

[Dedicatory title:—] Munificentissimis atque optimis cuiusvis ordinis, dignitatis, sexus, qui bibliothecam hanc libris, aut pecuniis numeratis ad libros coemendos, aliove quovis genere ampliarunt, THOMAS BODLEIVS eques auratus, honorarium hoc volumen, in quod huiuscemodi donationes, simulque nomina donantium singillatim referuntur, pietatis, memoriæ, virtutisque causa dedit, dedicavit.

[London], 1604, folio: pp. [4]+91+[1].

Only one copy of this Benefactors' Register was printed—on parchment, under Sir Thomas Bodley's superintendence and at his expense, in the early summer of 1604. On June 20, 1604 he writes to his Librarian, Dr. Thomas James, 'My printed catalogue is finished', and on the next day but one he promises that it shall be in Oxford 'by the Act', July 3. It comprises donations of 1600 to 1604, ending with one from Robert Barker, the King's printer: but Bodley's own gifts are modestly omitted. The volume is continued in manuscript to 1688, and a second volume continues the series to 1794: from 1796 to 1885 the lists of donations were again printed, but in varying form and in numerous copies, while since 1885 the immense multitude of gifts and the time occupied in preparing a list for press have caused a return to a single manuscript register. Small or unimportant donations are, however, not registered in this first volume, the Founder being contented if such books themselves bore the record of donation. (Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 19.)

General 1605

Catalogus librorum bibliothecæ publicæ quam vir ornatissimus THOMAS BODLEIVS Eques Auratus in Academiâ Oxoniensi nuper instituit; continet autem Libros Alphabeticè dispositos secundum quatuor Facultates: Cum quadruplici elencho Expositorum S. Scripturæ, Aristotelis, Iuris vtriusq; & Principum

Medicinæ, ad vsum Almæ Academiæ Oxoniensis, Auctore Thoma James Ibidem Bibliothecario.

Oxoniæ, Apud Iosephum Barnesium: 1605: sm. 4°: pp. [8]+'655'+[67]: dedicated to Henry Prince of Wales.

This is a general catalogue of the MSS. and printed books of the Library, in the order in which they stood intermixed on the shelves, arranged, as the books themselves, according to the four faculties of Theology, Medicine, Law, and Arts, with an alphabetical index of authors, as well as lists of commentators. An appendix of recent acquisitions occupies pp. 427–648. Quite a large number of books still retain the shelfmark assigned to them at this time. The preface gives an interesting history of the new Library, estimating its contents at about 800 volumes in 1601, 1600 in 1602, 3200 in 1604. The volume is rather rare, and the only copy which till lately the Library possessed was presented to it in the 18th century. The old books still stand in the order represented by this volume, but, when the MSS. were separated, nearly all received fresh shelfmarks: some of the remainder have retained their old marks to the present day. Sir Thomas Bodley bore the whole expense of printing. (Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 34.)

General 1620

Catalogus vniversalis librorum in bibliotheca Bodleiana omnium Librorum, Linguarum, & Scientiarum genere refertissimâ, sic compositus; Vt Non solum Publicis per Europam Vniversam Bibliothecis, sed etiam Privatis Musæis, aliisq; ad Catalogum Librorum conficiendum vsui esse possit. Accessit Appendix Librorum, qui vel ex munificentiâ aliorum, vel ex censibus Bibliothecæ recens allati sunt, Auctore Thoma Iames S. Th. Doctore, ac nuper Proto-Bibliothecario Oxoniensi.

Oxoniæ, Excudebant Iohannes Lichfield, & Iacobus Short, Academiæ Typographi, Impensis Bodleianis: 1620: (eights) sm. 4°: pp. [16] +539+[1]+36: dedicated to the King and others.

The arrangement of this catalogue is of the modern kind, in which the whole of the titles are digested in alphabetical order of the Authors' names; with an appendix of the latest acquisitions consisting of 36 pages. The preface gives a full account of the system of the catalogue and its use to readers. Many of the shelfmarks were altered in 1613–4, in consequence of the new space made available for books in the 'Arts End' or Eastern wing, finished in 1612. The MSS. are still intermixed with the printed books, both on the shelves and in the catalogue. (Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 57.)

A second edition of the Appendix (Oxford: sm. 4°: pp. [4]+208) was issued in 1635, containing the accessions of 1620–35, estimated by the editor (John Rouse, Bodley's Librarian) at about 3000 authors.

In the same year (1635), in consequence of an unauthorized edition, of which no copy seems to be at present known, John Verneuil, the Under-Librarian, issued anonymously a much enlarged form of Dr. James's list of commentators on the Bible (pp. 163–79 of the 1605 catalogue), with the title 'Catalogus interpretum S. Scripturæ iuxta numerorum ordinem quo extant in Bibliotheca Bodleiana ... editio correcta ...' (Oxford, 1635, sm. 4°, pp. 55+[1]). The book contains also an 'Elenchus Authorum' who had written on the Sentences, the Summa of Thomas Aquinas, the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, and the like. Every entry throughout the book has a Bodleian shelfmark attached to it.

Theology 1637

A Nomenclator of such Tracts and Sermons as have beene printed or translated into English upon any place of holy Scripture. Operâ, studio & impensis I. V.

Oxford, printed by William Turner: 1637: (twelves) 16°: pp. [156], signn. A—F^{12} G^{6}.

The writer, John Verneuil, was Under-Keeper of the Bodleian, and compiled this book for his own use: but as a fact nearly all the books have a Bodleian shelfmark (or an asterisk showing that they are in the Library but not yet referenced), and the second and enlarged edition of 1642 (Oxford, printed by Henry Hall: (twelves) 16°: pp. [10]+211+[3]) adds in its title 'Now to be had in the most Famous and Publique Library of S^{r} Thomas Bodley in Oxford', and gives the writer's full name.

Printed Books 1674

Catalogus impressorum librorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ in Academia Oxoniensi. Curâ & Operâ Thomæ Hyde . . . Protobibliothecarii.

Oxonii, e Theatro Sheldoniano: 1674: (fours) folio: pp. [12]+478 ['480']+[2]+272+[2]: dedicated to Gilbert Sheldon, archbp. of Canterbury.

Hyde claims that this catalogue, which comprises all the printed books in the Library in alphabetical order of authors' names, occupied six years of compilation, one of revision, and two of printing; implying that it was entirely his own work: but Thomas Hearne repeatedly asserts that Hyde contributed little except the dedication and preface, and that Emmanuel Prichard, the janitor, examined every book and wrote out the catalogue. Probably the truth lies between the two statements. The groundwork may have been done by Prichard, but the preface sufficiently proves that Hyde, though not fond of bibliography, could deal with the principles of cataloguing from personal experience. The pagination and the leaf of Errata at end show a division of the work into two parts after the letter M. The cost of printing a thousand copies of the catalogue was £419 5*s*. (Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 139.)

Manuscripts 1697

Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ in unum collecti, cum indice alphabetico.

Oxoniæ, e Theatro Sheldoniano: 1697 (really 1698): (fours) folio: pp. [34]+374+32, [index]: the rest does not concern the Bodleian.

This great work, of which, though it is not strictly a Bodleian catalogue, more than one-third is occupied with Oxford MSS., was compiled and printed at Oxford under the editorship of Dr. Edward Bernard, and consists of two volumes in five parts. Vol. i. pt. 1 relates to the Bodleian and Ashmolean, pt. 2 to the Colleges of Oxford, with one page (86) relating to the Bodleian, pt. 3 to Cambridge: vol. ii. pt. 1 embraces the cathedral libraries and many important private libraries of England, and pt. 2

Irish libraries. Wanley estimates that there are 30,000 titles of MSS. in the Catalogue, and as many more MSS. in England not here registered.

After the title and *imprimatur* follow: (1) 'de ratione & utilitate hujus Catalogi Epistola' (from Edmund Gibson to Dr. Charlett, Dec. 19, 1697), (2) a preface on the compilation of the work (by Humphrey Wanley who made the indexes and became quasi-editor at Bernard's death on Jan. 12, $169\frac{8}{7}$), dated Sept. 13, 1698, (3) a list of contents, (4) a Life of Sir Thomas Bodley and a history of the Bodleian, both of considerable interest, and the former at any rate composed by Edmund Gibson. An engraving by M. Burghers of Sir Thomas Bodley, with the Earl of Pembroke, Laud, Digby, and Selden, forms a frontispiece.

The collections, then or now in the Bodleian, which are catalogued, are as follows, in alphabetical order:—

Ashmole, p. 315.
Barlow, p. 288.
Barocci, p. 1.
Bernard (part), vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 226.
Bodley (NE, e Mus., &c.), pp. 89, 168, 181, &c.
Brewster, vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 356.
Casaubon, p. 264.
Digby, p. 77.
Dodsworth, p. 187.
Dugdale, &c., p. 292.
Fairfax, p. 180.
Fell, p. 374.
Gravius, p. 178.
Hatton, p. 183.
Huntingdon, pp. 177, 279.
Hyde, p. 286.
James, pp. 179, 258.
Junius, p. 249.
Lamb, p. 181.
Langbaine, p. 268.
Laud, p. 46.
Leland, pp. 235, 314.
Lydiat, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 86.
Marshall, pp. 272, 373.
Roe, p. 35.
Savile, p. 299.
Selden, p. 157.
Thurston, p. 181.
Wood, pp. 359, 371, 372.

Printed Books 1738

Catalogus impressorum librorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ in Academia Oxoniensi. Volumen primum (Catalogi . . . volumen alterum).

Oxonii, e Theatro Sheldoniano: 1738: la. folio: pp. [16]+611+[1] and pp. 714+[2].

This alphabetical author-catalogue was the work, according to the preface, of Joseph Bowles, Bodley's Librarian (*d.* Nov. 1729), who saw 244 pages of the first volume put into type and 292 of the second, and of his successor Robert Fysher, with the help of Emmanuel Langford who superintended the second volume. Fysher reprinted Hyde's preface, but points out various improvements in method (such as arranging an author's works in order of their issue, and generally adding the printer's name).

But Hearne repeatedly states that he himself virtually prepared the work, from soon after 1702 to his resignation of the Under-Keepership in 1715, so that much of the undoubted accuracy and exceptional fulness and usefulness of the work are probably due to him. A leaf prefixed or (sometimes) suffixed to the work promises within a short time a catalogue of books in College libraries not found in the Bodleian—which was never issued.

The engraving of Bodley, &c., used in the Old Catalogue of 1697 again forms a frontispiece: the volumes divide after H, and there are large paper copies. (Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 212.)

Coins 1750

Nummorum antiquorum scriniis Bodleianis reconditorum catalogus cum commentario tabulis aeneis et appendice [by Francis Wise, B.D., Radcliffe's Librarian, and previously Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian].

Oxonii e Theatro Sheldoniano: 1750: folio: pp. [2]+xiv+[2]+343+[13]: dedicated to Francis Lord North.

The author's name occurs only in the dedication. The preface gives some account of the growth of the coin collection and the formation of the catalogue, the divisions of which are:—(1) Greek, (2)

Roman, (3) Other, including English and a series of Roman weights, (4) Commentary, with 23 engraved plates, (5) Appendix of dissertations and tables, (6) Index. No indication of provenance is given. On p. 1 is an engraving of the medal struck in honour of Sir Thomas Bodley. The preface has the ambiguous date 'x Kal. Jan. A.D. 1750'[1]. Of the copies now in the library none belonged to it before 1809. (Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 483.)

Pictures, &c. 1759-1881

A Catalogue of the Several pictures, statues, and busto's in the picture gallery Adjoining to the Bodleian Library.

Oxford: Printed for N. Bull, and Sold by him at the Picture-Gallery: 1759: (eight) 12°: pp. 16.

This is the first edition of the list of pictures, and includes the pictures in the Bodleian proper. Other dates of issue are: 1760, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1770, 1782, 1785, 1788, 1790, 1793, 1796, 1806, (1840), 1847 (the last two by John Norris, janitor), 1881. See Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., pp. 257–8.

Purchases, Donations, &c. 1780-1872

A Catalogue of Books purchased for the Bodleian Library in 1780; with an Account of Monies collected for that Purpose.

[Oxford]: (1780?): (two) 4°: pp. 4.

This is the first of a long line of annual lists, all except this first being folio until 1826. They contain books purchased and accounts from 1780 onward, the lists of 1790–1 showing benefactions and loans received from Colleges and individuals. Donations are added to the lists from 1796 to 1825, but are separate sheets till 1804. The accounts are fuller from 1814. Exceptional additions are, Oriental books presented by the East India Company (1816), Te Water books (1823), and Meerman books (1824). From 1826 to 1861 the series is in octavo, with the following additions:—Cuerdale coins (1841), Wilson's Sanskrit MSS. (1842), Jacobs books (1849), Mortara (1852). In 1862 the list of purchased books and the accounts were discontinued, leaving only the list of donations, which was issued annually in octavo from 1862 to 1885, the accounts appearing accidentally in 1864, 1867, 1870, and 1872. The list for 1864 has a list of the Montagu bequest annexed, and the one for 1870 contains the Arabic books presented by the Khedive of Egypt.

The accessions of printed books were also printed separately in folio form, in alphabetical order of authors' names, for the following years, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829–30, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837–8, the latter not continued after p. 136.

Oriental MSS. 1787-1835

Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ codicum manuscriptorum Orientalium, videlicet Hebraicorum, Chaldaicorum, Syriacorum, Æthiopicorum, Arabicorum, Persicorum,

[1] It may be read either as 'Anno Domini 1750, x Kal. Jan.', i.e. Dec. 23, 1750, or 'x Kal. Jan. Anni Domin 1750', i.e. Dec. 23, 1749.

Turcicorum, Copticorumque catalogus, jussu Curatorum Preli Academici a Joanne Uri confectus. Pars Prima.

Oxonii, e typographeo Clarendoniano: 1787: folio: pp. ii+327+[43, index of authors and titles to all except the Ethiopic and Coptic]: an 'Index ad Codices facilius reperiendos' on 18 pages is extremely rare, and the work is not incomplete if it wants this index.

This 'Pars prima' is complete in itself except that besides the 2,400 MSS. catalogued some were accidentally omitted and some passed over. The author was a Hungarian who had studied at Leyden under J. Schultens.

——Catalogi codicum manuscriptorum Orientalium Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ Pars Secunda Arabicos complectens. Confecit Alexander Nicoll . . . editionem absolvit et catalogum Urianum aliquatenus emendavit E. B. Pusey . . .

Oxonii, e typographeo Academico: 1835: folio: pp. v+[3]+730+9 plates.

This second part continues the Uri catalogue in the department of Arabic MSS. only. A useful conspectus of the contents of both parts follows the preface. Pp. 1–143 with a special title and preface had been issued (as part 2, vol. i) in 1821. 388 pages had been printed in Nicoll's lifetime. (Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 271.)

Early Printed Books 1795

Notitia editionum quoad libros Hebr. Gr. et Lat. quæ vel primariæ, vel sæc. xv. impressæ, vel Aldinæ, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur.

Oxonii, e typographeo Clarendoniano: 1795: 8°: pp. [4]+60.

A list with a few notes of other early editions, in three divisions: (1) Theological, (2) Classical, (3) (a very few) Miscellaneous. It may be regarded as a sequel of the large special purchases at the Pinelli sale in 1789 and the Crevenna sale in 1790 (for which see Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., pp. 272–3).

D'Orville MSS. 1806

Codices manuscripti, et impressi cum notis manuscriptis, olim D'Orvilliani, qui in Bibliotheca Bodleiana apud Oxonienses adservantur [by T. Gaisford].

Oxonii, e typographeo Clarendoniano: 1806: 4°: pp. v+[1]+100.

The D'Orville collection contains chiefly Greek and Latin classics. There are large paper copies.

Clarke MSS. 1812-5

Catalogus sive notitia manuscriptorum qui a cel. E. D. Clarke comparati in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur. Pars prior . . . [by T. Gaisford, who signs the preface].

Oxonii, e typographeo Clarendoniano: 1812: 4°: pp. [4]+105+[1].

This catalogue contains Greek, Latin, and French MSS., while the following second part contains the Oriental division.

—— Catalogus . . . [&c., as above]. Pars posterior [by A. Nicoll, who signs the preface].

Oxonii, e typographeo Clarendoniano: 1815: 4°: pp. [4]+22.

Gough Collection 1814

A Catalogue of the books relating to British Topography, and Saxon and Northern Literature, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, in the year MDCCXCIX. by Richard Gough, Esq., F.S.A.

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1814: 4°: pp. 4+459 (incl. index)+[1].

This includes manuscripts as well as printed books, and is arranged by subjects. The compiler of the greater part was Dr. Bandinel, but Dr. Philip Bliss prepared pp. 1–136.

Icelandic MSS. 1832

Catalogus criticus et historico-literarius codicum CLIII. manuscriptorum Borealium præcipuæ Islandicæ originis, qui nunc in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur, auctore (qui et libros ipsos collegerat) Finno Magnæo, Islando.

Oxonii, e typographeo Academico: 1832: 4°: pp. [4]+56.

1834

Printed Academical Dissertations.

Catalogus dissertationum academicarum quibus nuper aucta est Bibliotheca Bodleiana. MDCCCXXXII.

Oxonii, e typographeo academico: 1834: folio: pp. [2]+448+[64].

This is a catalogue of about 43,400 academic dissertations (of the 17th and 18th centuries, and chiefly at German universities), in Latin and German: they were acquired in 1827. The arrangement is in alphabetical order of the names of the *præsides* in each language separately, with a combined index of the respondents. See Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 317.

Malone Collection 1836

Catalogue of early English Poetry and other miscellaneous works illustrating the British Drama, collected by Edmond Malone, Esq., and now preserved in the Bodleian Library.

Oxford, at the University Press: 1836: folio: pp. viii + 52.

This collection, which contains valuable printed literature relating to Shakspere and the Elizabethan drama, as well as later plays and 28 MSS., was bequeathed to the Bodleian in 1815, but not received till 1821. The account of Malone prefixed to the catalogue was written by James Boswell.

Douce Collection. 1840

Catalogue of the Printed Books and Manuscripts bequeathed by Francis Douce, Esq., to the Bodleian Library.

Oxford, at the University Press: 1840: folio: pp. vi + 311 + [1] + 4 plates of facsimiles which are found in two or three states, varying in the amount of colouring.

The MSS. and printed fragments were catalogued by the Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe, afterwards Librarian: the rest by Henry Symonds, afterwards minor canon of Norwich, and the Rev. Arthur Brown.

Printed Books 1843-51

Catalogus librorum impressorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ in Academia Oxoniensi. Volumen primum (secundum, tertium).

Oxonii: e typographeo Academico: 1843: folio: pp. (i, A—E) x + 834: (ii, F—O) [2] + 924: (iii, P—Z) [2] + 899 + [1].

The preface was written by Dean Gaisford, but signed by Dr. B. Bandinel, who reprints Hyde's and Fysher's prefaces. The Gough, Oppenheimer, Dissertations, and Douce collections are not included, as sufficiently catalogued already. See Macray's *Annals*, 2nd ed., p. 346, where it is shown that the entire cost of the preparation and printing was nearly £5,000. It appears that no books published after 1837 occur in this work, and not all of those published in 1835–7.

—— Catalogus impressorum librorum quibus aucta est Bibliotheca Bodleiana annis MDCCCXXXV—XLVII (Catalogi impressorum librorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ volumen quartum).

Oxonii: e typographeo Academico: 1851: folio: pp. [4] + 1024.

Ashmole MSS. 1845-66

A descriptive, analytical, and critical Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Windsor Herald. Also of some additional MSS. contributed by Kingsley, Lhuyd, Borlase, and others. By William Henry Black. . . .

Oxford, at the University Press: 1845: 4°: pp. [2]+coll. 1522+p. [1].

The MSS. here described were at the time in the Ashmolean Museum, but were transferred to the Bodleian in 1860. The want of an index to this catalogue was supplied by the following work :—

—— Index to the Catalogue of the Manuscripts of Elias Ashmole . . . [preface signed by the author, the Rev. W. D. Macray].

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1866: (twos) 4°: pp. [4]+188.

The whole work is now counted as part x of the general Catalogue of Bodleian MSS.: see under 1853.

Hebrew Printed Books 1852-60

Catalogus librorum Hebraeorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana jussu curatorum digessit et notis instruxit M. Steinschneider. Berolini: 1852–60: pp. [4]+coll. cxxxii +pp. [2]+coll. 3104+pp. c. This comprises all the printed Hebrew books in the Bodleian, with indexes. It also includes in square brackets a large number *not* in the Library.

Manuscripts 1853-1900

In this year the Quarto Series of Catalogues of Bodleian MSS. was begun, bearing the general title 'Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ' (and issued from the Clarendon Press with varying imprints), of which the following parts have up to now been published :—

Pars prima recensionem codicum Græcorum continens. Confecit Henricus O. Coxe. . . . 1853: pp. [4]+coll. 908+pp. [2]+'911'–'961' (index)+[1].

This contains besides all the Greek MSS. in the Library (except the D'Orville, Clarke and Canonici, which are stated to be added in the index) the Adversaria of Casaubon, Grabe, Langbaine, and St. Amand.

Partis secundæ fasciculus primus. Confecit Henricus O. Coxe . . .

(Catalogus codicum MSS. Laudianorum. Codices Latini et Miscellanei). 1858: pp. [4]+coll. 528.

In 1885 an index left by Mr. Coxe was issued (pp. 29+[3]) and coll. 529–534 (by Falconer Madan, Sub-Librarian) with a slip of index, as well as two title-pages, one for the index and one for the whole volume.

Pars tertia codices Græcos et Latinos Canonicianos complectens. Confecit Henricus O. Coxe.... 1854: pp. [4]+coll. 872+pp. '873'–'918' (index).

Pars quarta codices ... Thomæ Tanneri ... complectens. Confecit Alfredus Hackman.... 1859: pp. [2]+coll. 794+pp. '796'–'1176' (index).

Partis quintæ fasciculus primus ... Ricardi Rawlinson ... codicum classes duas priores [A, B.] ... complectens. Confecit Gulielmus D. Macray.... 1862: pp. [2]+coll. 738+p. [1]+a leaf relating to MS. Rawl. A. 139 B, &c.

—— fasciculus secundus ... classem tertiam [C] complectens; accedit ... index locupletissimus [in classes A, B, C]. Confecit Gulielmus D. Macray. 1878: pp. [2]+ coll. 562+pp. '565'–'992' (index, &c.).

—— fasciculus tertius ... classis quartae [D] partem priorem ... [1–860] complectens. Confecit Gulielmus D. Macray.... 1893: pp. [4] +coll. 684.

—— fasciculus quartus ... classis quartae partem alteram [861 ad finem] ... complectens. Confecit Gulielmus D. Macray.... 1898: pp. [2]+coll. 524+pp. '525'+[1].

—— fasciculus quintus ... classis quartae indicem continens. Confecit Gulielmus D. Macray.... 1900: pp. [2]+'527'–'771'+[1].

Pars sexta, codices Syriacos, Carshunicos, Mendaeos, complectens. Confecit R. Payne-Smith. ... 1864: pp. ix+[1]+coll. 680+4 coloured plates.

Pars VII. Codices Aethiopici. Digessit A. Dillmann.... 1848: pp. [4]+87+[1].

This title is a later one, when it was decided to issue the sheets printed in 1848, as part of this series. By a curious oversight, the shelfmarks of all the MSS. catalogued have been left out, so that the reader has no means of identifying the volumes described.

Pars octava, codices Sanscriticos complectens. Confecit Th. Aufrecht.... 1864: pp. viii+578.

The first part of this (pp. 1–202, with title, preface, and Addenda et Corrigenda, in all 3 ll.) was issued in 1859 with the more correct title 'Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum Sanscriticorum postvedicorum quotquot in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur. Auctore Th. Aufrecht. Pars I': it did not then belong to the present series.

Pars nona, codices a . . . Kenelm Digby, Eq. Aur., anno 1634 donatos, complectens: adiecto indice. . . . Confecit Gulielmus D. Macray. . . . 1883: pp. [2]+coll. 254+pp. '256'–'287'+[1].

(Pars decima.) See 1845 (Ashmole).

(Pars undecima.) Catalogo dei Manoscritti Italiani che sotto la denominazione di codici Canoniciani Italici si conservano nella Biblioteca Bodleiana a Oxford, compilato dal Conte Alessandro Mortara. 1864: pp. xiv+coll. 294+two pages unnumbered+coll. '*295', '*296'+'297'–'316.'

This volume also when first issued was not part of the present series.

Pars XII. Catalogue of the Hebrew manuscripts in the Bodleian Library and in the College libraries of Oxford, including MSS. in other languages, which are written with Hebrew characters, or relating to the Hebrew language or literature; and a few Samaritan MSS. Compiled by Ad. Neubauer. . . . With forty facsimiles. 1886: pp. xxxii+coll. 1168.

The facsimiles were issued separately in folio, with the title 'Facsimiles of Hebrew manuscripts . . .', pp. iv+40 facsimiles, each with a leaf of explanation.

Pars XIII. Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindûstânî, and Pushtû manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Begun by Professor Ed. Sachau. . . . Continued, completed, and edited by Hermann Ethé. . . . Part I. The Persian manuscripts. 1889: pp. xii+coll. 1150+p. [1].

Hebrew MSS. 1857

Conspectus codd. MSS. Hebraeorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana. Appendicis instar ad catall. librorum et MSS. Hebr., sub auspiciis curatorum, digessit M. Steinschneider. Berolini excudit A. Friedlaender: 1857: 4°: pp. viii+32.

This is a set of tables, rather than a catalogue.

Hope Periodicals 1865

Catalogue of a collection of early Newspapers and Essayists, formed by the late John Thomas Hope, Esq., and presented to the Bodleian Library by the late Rev. Frederick William Hope. . . .

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1865: 8°: pp. [6]+178.

This is the work of Jacob Henry Burn, as the preface states, and consists almost entirely of British periodicals, with some interesting bibliographical notes.

Clarendon Papers 1869-76

Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers preserved in the Bodleian Library Vol. I. To January 1649. Edited by the Rev. O. Ogle . . . and W. H. Bliss under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A. Bodley's Librarian.

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1872: (fours) 8°: pp. vii+[1]+620 (incl. index)+16 (appendix).

—— Vol. II. From the Death of Charles I, 1649, to the End of the Year 1654 Edited by the Rev. W. Dunn Macray. . . .

Oxford, as above: 1869: (fours) 8°: pp. viii+540 (incl. index).

—— Vol. III. 1655–1657 Edited by the Rev. W. Dunn Macray. . . .

Oxford, as above: 1876: 8°: pp. xvi+488 (incl. index).

Chinese Printed Books 1876

A catalogue of Chinese works in the Bodleian Library by Joseph Edkins.

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1876: (twos) 4°: pp. [2]+coll. 46.

Charters, &c. 1878

Calendar of Charters and Rolls preserved in the Bodleian Library. Edited by William H. Turner under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., Bodley's Librarian.

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1878: 8°: pp. xxii+[2]+849 (incl. index)+[1].

The editor was an Oxford chemist who had taken up the study of charters.

Periodicals 1878-80

Catalogue of Periodicals contained in the Bodleian Library. Part I. English Periodicals.

Oxford, at the University Press: 1878: 8°: pp. [2]+141+[1].

This and the following Part include Proceedings and Transactions of Societies.

Catalogue of Periodicals contained in the Bodleian Library. Part III. Foreign Periodicals, &c.

Oxford, as above: 1880: 8°: pp. [2]+158.

Part II, which would have contained Colonial Periodicals, was never issued.

Japanese and Chinese 1881

A Catalogue of Japanese and Chinese books and manuscripts lately added to the Bodleian Library . . . prepared by Bunyiu Nanjio. . . .

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1881: 4°: p. [1]+coll. 48+p. [1].

Mohammadan Coins 1888

Catalogue of the Mohammadan Coins preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. By Stanley Lane-Poole. With four plates. [The Index of donations and purchases is by E. [W.] B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian.]

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1888: 4°: pp. xvi+55+[1]+4 plates.

Constructed in terms of the corresponding catalogues of the British Museum.

Manuscripts 1895-97

A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford which have not hitherto been catalogued in the Quarto Series. With references to the Oriental and other manuscripts. By Falconer Madan. . . . Vol. III. (Collections received during the 18th century).

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press: 1895: 8°: pp. ix+[3]+651+[1].

The first two volumes are intended to contain a new edition of the Old Catalogue of 1697, in which the Bodleian MSS. are numbered from 1 to 8,716. This 3rd volume contains nos. 8,717–16,669. Occasional notes have been added in this and other volumes by the Librarian, and are signed with his initials.

—— Vol. IV (Collections received during the first half of the 19th century). Nos. 16,670–24,330.

Oxford, as above: 1897: 8°: pp. xvi+723+[1].

Musical MSS. 1899-1902

Early Bodleian music.

Dufay and his contemporaries. Fifty compositions (ranging from about A.D. 1400 to 1440) transcribed from MS. Canonici misc. 213, in the Bodleian Library,

Oxford, by J. F. R. Stainer, B.C.L., and C. Stainer. With an introduction by E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian, and a critical analysis of the music by Sir John Stainer, M.A., Mus.Doc.

London and New York: 1898 [really 1899]: la. 4°: pp. xix+[3]+8 plates +207+[1].

Sacred and secular songs, together with other MS. compositions in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, ranging from about A.D. 1185 to about A.D. 1505. With an introduction by E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian, and transcriptions into modern musical notation by J. F. R. Stainer, B.C.L., and C. Stainer. Edited by Sir John Stainer, M.A., Mus.Doc. In two volumes. Vol. I. Facsimiles.

London and New York: 1901 [really 1902]: la. 4°: pp. xxviii+[2]+223 +[1].

—— Vol. II. Transcriptions.

London, as above: pp. xii+[2]+219+[5].

Although these works are not catalogues in the ordinary sense, the date and origin of the MSS. referred to in them are discussed in the introductions on a very extended scale. 'C. Stainer' is Miss Elizabeth Cecil Stainer.

APPENDIX

The following are in course of printing, and portions are already available for readers.

Catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS., vol. 2, by Moritz Winternitz, Ph.D., and Arthur Berriedale Keith, B.A.

Catalogue of the Hebrew MSS., vol. 2, by Ad. Neubauer, M.A., Ph.D., late Sub-Librarian, and Arthur Ernest Cowley, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Sub-Librarian.

Catalogue of the Persian, &c. MSS., Part II, by Prof. H. Ethé, Ph.D., containing the Turkish, Hindûstânî, and Pushtû MSS., with the additional Persian ones and tables, index, &c., to the entire work.

Catalogue of the Armenian MSS., by the Rev. Sukios Baronian, D.D.

Summary Catalogue of Western MSS., vols. 5 and 6, by the author of vols. 3 and 4.

The following is nearly ready for printing, and is available for readers.

Catalogue of the Dravidian MSS., by the Rev. George Uglow Pope, D.D., M.A., Teacher of Tamil and Telugu.

ACADEMIA OXONIENSIS
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